The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII......NO. 2235. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

EUROPE.

ADVICES THREE DAYS LATER.

Arrival of the Canada at Halifax.

Rumored Changes in the British Cabinet.

ENGLISH VIEWS OF THE CONDITION OF MEXICO.

The Burning of the Steamship Hudson.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Cotton Heavy at a Decline—Breadstuffs Tending Downward—Provisions Lower—Consols 97 7-8@98.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Nov. 17.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, Capt. LANG, [illegible] o'clock on the morning of the [illegible] arrived at this port [illegible] o'clock this afternoon [illegible] where she will be due at an early hour on Friday morning. She brings London papers of the 6th.

The steamship *Canada*, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool on the 31st ult., and the screw-steamship [illegible], from Montreal and Quebec, on the morning of the 4th inst.

The *Canada* reports, Nov. 4, having passed steamship [illegible], from New-York.

Owing to the detention of the steamer *Vanderbilt*, [illegible] the *Canada* sailed, the news [illegible].

The frigate *Niagara* arrived at St. Vincent's, Oct. 22, [illegible] with her cargo of rescued negroes. Fifty-seven of the two hundred and seventy- [illegible] on board the United States frigate *Niagara*, had already died.

The London *Times*, in an editorial on the wretched condition of Mexico, says there is no reason that England should oppose the ambitious designs of the Government at Washington. It considers that the establishment of any Government of law and order in Mexico would be a gain, and ridicules the threatened Spanish expedition as a farce, and says that every gun fired on Mexican territory is fired to the ultimate profit of the great Anglo-Saxon Northern Confederacy.

Mr. GLADSTONE was about to proceed to the Ionian Islands as Lord High Commissioner Extraordinary. His object is to remove the obstacles which impede the satisfactory working of the British Protectorate. Mr. GLADSTONE returns before the meeting of Parliament, and will be accompanied by ARTHUR GORDON, son of Lord ABERDEEN, as Secretary of the Mission.

The London *Advertiser*, without vouching for the authenticity of the report, speaks of the retirement of Lord DERBY, owing to the attacks of gout, and of Lord [illegible] appointment as Premier, with Lord [illegible] and Sir JAMES GRAHAM as the most prominent members of the Cabinet. This new combination, it is further stated, is to have the support of Mr. BRIGHT [illegible]. A reform conference was held on the [illegible] resolution adopted requesting Mr. [illegible] to frame and bring in a reform bill, which [illegible] accepted.

The amount of insurance at Lloyds on the steamer *Hudson* is only £32,000, and not £70,000, as advised per steamer *Vanderbilt*. The hull and machinery were valued at £[illegible].

The Court of Queen's Bench had granted a rule to show cause why a verdict lately rendered against a Director in the Liverpool Borough Bank, holding him responsible for the losses of certain shareholders, should not be set aside.

The Earl of EGLINTON, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, has been married to Lady ADELA CAPEL.

The report that the British frigate *Curacoa* had been [illegible] while returning from Constantinople, with [illegible] on board, lacks confirmation, and hopes are entertained that the report is unfounded.

The wholesale poisoning at Bradford by the accidental admixing of arsenic in lozenges had resulted in seventeen deaths, and one hundred more were suffering greatly from eating them.

The Bank of England rates continued unchanged, and there was an active drain of gold for the continent going on.

The colonial wool sales were progressing in London. The attendance was large and the bidding spirited, causing an advance of 1d.@1½d. in Cape wools and 1½d.@2d. in Australia.

Atlantic Telegraph shares were quoted at £330 @£[illegible].

It is authoritatively stated that the Emperor of the French is taking steps to carry out the plan of laying up stores of corn in every large town during plentiful years, in order to provide against years of scarcity.

MONTALEMBERT's trial was expected to take place before the end of November. He will defend himself, and appear at the bar surrounded by the first men of France.

The Bourse had declined slightly. The Three per Cents. closed at 73.25.

The *Moniteur* says that the Government continued its surveys for railways in Algeria.

A Madrid telegram says that all the Progressist candidates triumphed in Madrid with one exception. Returns from the Provinces give a great majority for the Government. M. CASSAGA, leader of the Progressist Party, was returned by six constituencies.

Press prosecutions were being actively carried out in Madrid.

Spanish troops, destined to operate with the French in Cochin China, sailed from Manila on the 27th of [illegible], in twenty-one transports.

Belgian journals speak of a national subscription to pay the indemnity in the *Charles and Georges* affair. The London *Post's* Paris correspondent says that the Portuguese Government is contemplating an address to the Great Powers, complaining of France refusing mediation in the affair.

The Prince of Hohenzollern Sigmaringen, who was called by the Prince Regent to form a new Administration, is the father of the Queen of Portugal and a member of the Moderate Liberal Party. The new Cabinet was not yet fully constituted. The appointment of General BONIN, as Minister of War, was regarded as evidence of an Anti-Russian feeling. The [illegible] elections are fixed for Nov. 12.

Gold Coast dates are to October 10. Trade was dull along the West Coast. The expedition up the [illegible] had been successful.

Rio Janeiro dates are to Oct. 10. Coffee had been in very moderate supply, and all grades had advanced one hundred reis per arroba. Brown Sugars had advanced twelve hundred reis, and closed with a [illegible]. At Bahia there was very little Sugar in the market.

At Buenos Ayres, Sept. 27, heavy transactions in dry hides at improved rates.

[illegible] & Co., of Rio, suspended payment.

The frigate *St. Lawrence* was at Rio, and the sloop [illegible] at Montevideo.

The Paraguayans were placing obstructions in the upper part of their river, to prevent the ingress of the American Squadron. The shores of Paraguay were [illegible] fortified, and it is added that the Americans [illegible] meet a very warm reception.

[illegible] by Telegraph from London to Liverpool.

LONDON, Saturday Morning.

The *Daily News* city article of last evening says: "The funds to-day, upon the whole, were well supported, and prices closed the same as yesterday, notwithstanding several adverse features, including the continued firmness of the Exchanges, the flow of gold from the Bank of England and the increased demand for money. In the other departments of the Stock Exchange much firmness was likewise [illegible]. Business in all quarters is still very [illegible]. Less than a fortnight ago the rate for [illegible] on English Government Securities on the Stock Exchange was about 1 ℔ cent. This afternoon [illegible] on Government stock were in eager demand at [illegible]. In the discount market, too, as in [illegible] was apparent this afternoon—few [illegible] below 2½ ℔ cent., and the [illegible] an upward tendency. Applications at the Bank increase from day to day, and throughout the present month there will be considerable demand [illegible] with the Turkish and India loans."

The *Times* city article of last evening says: "The English funds opened at the slight recovery experienced after the regular hours on Thursday evening, but the market was [illegible] without animation. Early in the day the rate for advances was only 2 ℔ cent., but subsequently they were sought at 2½@3 ℔ cent. There was, likewise, more activity in the discount market, and 2½ ℔ cent. was the lowest charge."

The Overland Mail from Bombay reached London at [illegible] o'clock this morning.

Yesterday the following gentlemen were presented to the Queen by Sir E. B. LYTTON, Secretary for the Colonies, Mr. ROSS, President of the Executive Council of Canada; Mr. GALT, Inspector-General of Canada; Mr. CARTIER, Attorney-General for Lower Canada.

Valuable gold discoveries are stated to have been made in the Province of San Luis, Buenos Ayres. [illegible]

a singular richness, and allege that in some cases as much as thirty ounces have been collected in twelve hours by single miners.

The Rev. GEORGE GILLS has been appointed to the Bishopric of British Columbia.

COPENHAGEN, Friday.—The King has arrived here. There will be a sitting of the Privy Council to-morrow, at which it is expected that an important decision will be come to in regard to Holstein and Murenburg.

MADRID, Friday.—Out of two hundred and fifty-one elections known, two hundred and twenty-two are favorable to the Ministry.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Nov. 5.

COTTON—The New-York advices by the steamer *Canada*, on the 1st inst., caused a decline of ⅛d. ℔ lb., with great irregularity in prices. Subsequently there was more confidence on the part of the trade, but the market finally closed heavy at a decline of ⅛d. ℔ lb. on the week. The following are the authorized quotations: Fair New-Orleans, 7⅝d.; Middling do., 6⅞d.; Fair Mobile, 7¼d.; Middling do., 6 13-16d.; Fair Uplands, 7d.; Middling do., 6¾d. The sales of the week foot up 47,000 bales, of which 4,000 were taken by speculators, and 6,000 by exporters. The sales on Friday were 6,000 bales, of which 1,000 were taken by speculators and exporters. The stock in port is stated at 400,000 bales, of which 310,000 bales were American. The advices from Manchester continue favorable, but there is more business doing at the decline.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report a declining tendency in FLOUR, but prices nominally unchanged; sales of Western Canal at 20s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, at 21s.@22s.; Ohio, 22s.@24s. WHEAT very dull, with a declining tendency; quotations nominal at 5s. 6d. for Western; 6s. 4d. for Western white, and 7s. 3d. for Southern white. CORN closed with a declining tendency; quotations nominal at 29s. for Western mixed; 30s. for yellow, and 32s.@33s. for white. European had declined 6d.@1s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and others, report BEEF heavy at a decline of 2s. 6d.@5s. PORK heavy; Irish Pressed for sale. BACON heavy and declined 1s.@2s. CHEESE declined 1s.@2s. LARD heavy at 55s. TALLOW—An average business done without quotable change in price; Butchers' Association quoted at 50s. 6d.@51s., but none on the market.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The Brokers' and other circulars quote ASHES firm, at 31s.@32s. for Pots, and 32s. 6d.@34s. for Pearls. SUGAR heavy and quotations barely maintained. COFFEE firm. RICE quiet and steady, at 10s. 3d.@10s. for middling to good. TEA dull. Congoes and Hyson have declined, but Gunpowders have advanced slightly. ROSIN steady, at 3s. 11d.@4s. 1d. for common. QUERCITRON—Philadelphia, 8s. 6d.@9s.; Baltimore, 8s. 6d. FISH OILS dull. Cod and Colored Seal have declined. LINSEED dull, at 30s.@30s. 6d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull, at 40s.@40s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS' Circular reports BREADSTUFFS very dull; English Wheat declined 1s.@2s.; sales White American at 40s.@42s., and Red at 40s. FLOUR, 20s.@24s. IRON firm at £6 10@£6 15 for both rails and bar. SUGAR heavy and quotations maintained with difficulty. COFFEE quiet and easier, but not quotably lower. TEA quiet at a slight decline on all grades. Congou sells at 10¼d.@10½d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 41s.@41s. 6d. TALLOW irregular and closed quiet at 49s. 6d. LINSEED CAKES quiet; New, £11; Boston, £10 5s.@£10 7s. 6d. FISH OILS quiet and sales small; Sperm, £80@£86. RICE dull. SALTPETRE declined 1s.@2s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The London Money market was generally unchanged, with an increased demand. The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £20,000. Consols closed at 97⅞@98, for both money and account.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co. report Massachusetts bonds held at 103; Maryland 5s, 90; Virginia 5s offered at 86; ditto 6s, 82; U. S. new loan, 93.

Messrs. BELL & Co. report the market inactive at previous rates.

United States 6 ℔ cent. '67-'68	103 @105
United States 5 ℔ cent. Bonds, '68	104½@105½
United States 5 ℔ cent. Bonds	94½@ 95
Alabama 5 ℔ cent. Bonds	78 @ [illegible]
Kentucky 6 ℔ cent. Bonds, '68–'72	91 @ 93
Maryland 5 ℔ cent. Sterling Bonds	95½@ 96½
Ohio 6 ℔ cent. Stock, '75	96½@ 97½
Pennsylvania 5 ℔ cent. Sterling	[illegible] @ [illegible]
Tennessee 6 ℔ cent. Bonds	[illegible] @ [illegible]
Virginia 6 ℔ cent. Bonds, '88	83 @ 85
Virginia 5 ℔ cent. Sterling Bonds, '88	84 @ 86
Boston 5 ℔ cent. Bonds	90 @ 92
Illinois Central 7 ℔ cent., Freelands, '60	90 @ 92
Illinois 6 and 7 ℔ cent., '75	80 @ 81
Illinois Shares	23 @ 24 dis.
Michigan Central 8 ℔ cent., '69	84 @ 86
New-York Central 6 ℔ cent.	81 @ 83
New-York Central 7 ℔ cent.	93 @ 95
New-York Central Shares	75 @ 77
Erie 7 ℔ cent. 3d mortgage	66 @ 70
New-York and Erie shares	14 @ 16
Panama Railroad Bonds, '59	99 @100
Panama Railroad Bonds, '65	91 @ 93
Pennsylvania Central 6 ℔ cent. 1st mortgage	90 @ 92
The London *Times* of Friday, quotes sales of	
Central 7 ℔ cent.	80½@ 81
Michigan Central 8 ℔ cent., '69	85½@ —
Erie 7 ℔ cent., 3d mortgage	70½@ —

Sailing of the Canada for Boston.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Nov. 17.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada* sailed from here at 6½ o'clock this evening for Boston, where she will be due at an early hour on Friday morning. Stiff south wind; snowing.

Thanksgiving Proclamations.

BY JOHN A. KING, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Another year of abundant harvests, of general health, contentment, and tranquillity, admonishes us of our first and constant duty, to render thanks and praise to Him who is the gracious Author and Giver of those needful benefits, and the manifold blessings we have been permitted to enjoy; and especially are we called upon to acknowledge the power and goodness of our Almighty Father, the Lord and Giver of life, that we have been spared for another brief space to receive His merciful care; to behold the wonderful works of His providence; and to enjoy the advantages and security which freedom, the public schools, and equal laws have established for ourselves and for our posterity. To that end, therefore, and in accordance with the acknowledged usage, I hereby designate and appoint THURSDAY, the EIGHTEENTH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, as a day of general Thanksgiving and Praise to Almighty God, and invite all to unite in so just an acknowledgment of His power and goodness, and of our dependence on His mercy and forbearance.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto affixed my name and the Privy Seal of the State, at the [L. S.] City of Albany, the 11th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight. By the Governor.

(Signed) JOHN A. KING.

HENRY I. SEAMAN, Private Secretary.

BY MAYOR TIEMANN.

Whereas, the Governor of the State, in accordance with a time-honored and most laudable custom, has appointed Thursday, the 18th day of November inst., to be observed as a day of general Thanksgiving and Prayer, now I, DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor of the City of New-York, do hereby earnestly recommend all good citizens to unite on that day in Praise and Thanksgiving to Almighty God for all the great and manifest blessings He has bestowed in His good providence on our City and its inhabitants during the past year. The commercial panic, which recently prostrated the trade and industry of our City, has subsided, and again the merchant is busy, the mechanic employed, and the laborer has work to do. The harvests of the country have been plenteous, affording to our people the fruits of the earth in abundance, so that all can enjoy them. Pestilence has not been permitted to visit us; but beyond any previous season has our city enjoyed the blessings of health. And even the strifes of party have served to the maintenance of that Union by which we, as a people, are secured in our civil freedom, and the right to worship our Creator according to the dictates of our own consciences. For these and other manifold blessings and mercies, it is our duty at all times to be thankful to the Giver of all Good, but especially on a day thus set apart by the Chief Magistrate of the State for religious worship and praise.

I would also recommend that on this occasion those who have been favored with prosperity should impart of their abundance to the needy, and thus, by contributing to their comfort and alleviating their distress honor their Creator, whose nature is divine beneficence.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my name and affixed the Mayoralty seal of the City of New-York, this 11th day of November, in [SEAL] the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

The Hon. Mr. Taylor and Com. Kearney.

The NEW-YORK TIMES of to-day, has a piece published and appended to a note [illegible] that paper, by the Honorable GEORGE TAYLOR, in which my name is brought forward. I wish the remarks by the editor so far amended as this, that the Honorable gentleman did call upon me in regard to men taken in the yard by Mr. GRAHAM, Engineer of the same—wished to know had I approved it, and on informing him I had done so, he immediately left my quarters somewhat, I thought, dissatisfied; but the conversation at the time had no reference to any list of laborers of his own, and I saw nothing of the kind in his hand. The editor of the TIMES must, therefore, I conceive, have misunderstood the case, and it is due to Mr. TAYLOR to say so. I am, yours respectfully,

L. KEARNEY.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Treasury Estimates for the Next Fiscal Year—Army Affairs—Collector Schell—The Proposed Modification of the Tariff, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 17.

General PAEZ accepts the steamers *Caledonia* and *Atalanta*, in which he and his suite of fifteen persons will return home.

Secretary COBB's table of estimates for the next fiscal year foots up.........$52,375,000

Expenses of the Federal Government for the first quarter of the present fiscal year $21,708,179

Receipts for the same period.........$25,230,879

General HARNEY will be again ordered to the command of the Department of the West, with his headquarters at St. Louis, and Colonel WRIGHT, who commanded in the late Indian war in Oregon, will be left in charge of that department.

I have reliable assurance that there is not the slightest truth in the rumor of the removal of Collector SCHELL.

Ex-Mayor WOOD and Mr. ANSON HERRICK are here to enlighten Mr. BUCHANAN on the subject of New-York politics.

A modification of the Tariff has been, and still is, the subject of consideration by the Cabinet. The disposition of the Executive evidently is against any change, but the question is still an open one.

Collector SCHELL has officially advised Mr. COBB of his opinion that the importations of dutiable merchandise will increase materially next month, and that the Spring business will be very heavy, thus greatly enhancing the revenues from Customs, and precluding any necessity for an alteration of the Tariff in order to replenish the Treasury.

On the other hand it is urged, with much apparent force, that the Western merchants cannot buy extensively of foreign goods until after another crop is gathered; and, therefore, that however heavy the importations, the goods must go into bond for an indefinite period, instead of being thrown at once upon the market for consumption, and thus paying the duties into the Treasury.

The Treasury Department is engaged in collecting facts and figures from various Custom-houses, bearing upon the relative merits of the alternative systems of specific and *ad valorem* duties. For instance, the New-York Custom-house is called upon to state what rate of specific duties on various staple articles would be equivalent to the *ad valorem* duty now collected on the same.

Some of the most experienced officers of the Customs are beginning to urge the adoption by the United States Government of the British system of combining specific with *ad valorem* duties. Take, for example, two shawls, one costing five dollars, and the other five hundred dollars. The British system would levy a specific duty of say two dollars upon each shawl, and to that sum add an *ad valorem* duty besides. It is claimed that this system would be more equal than any other, and secure more revenue.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 17.

Private letters just received here from Tucson, Arizona, by the Overland Mail, dated Oct. 27, say that a new revolution has broken out in Sonora, against Governor PESQUEIRA, and in favor of the Zuloaga Government. General GANDARA's sons had escaped from jail, and taken refuge, with other political exiles, near Tubac. In Arizona it was believed that this revolution would be more virulent than any heretofore, and successful against PESQUEIRA.

Lieutenant MAURY had returned from Guaymas and Tucson, and gone on a visit to the gold diggings on Gila River, which are said to be very rich. One hundred men were making large wages there, and considerable excitement existed in Southern California on the subject.

The Apaches were again becoming troublesome, having driven off considerable stock. They were also giving much annoyance to the Overland Mail Company, and had killed one man and wounded another, almost on the high road from Tucson to Tubac. Military protection was much needed.

A considerable number of emigarants had come in during the season, and many new settlements had been made. Tucson was full of Americans. The same letter, in speaking of the late rebellion in Guaymas, says, "it terminated by the surrender and flight of the authorities."

The State Department has received information of the death of SAMUEL BURGE RAWLE, of Pennsylvania, United States Consul at Macon.

A petition numerously signed was recently received here, asking the Government to take vigorous measures to procure satisfaction from Peru for the seizure of the American vessels *Georgette* and *Lizzie Thompson*, and the maltreatment of their officers and crews—but our Government had anticipated the application, and is earnestly pressin gthe question to a settlement.

An answer has been sent to the Collector at Mobile in reply to his inquiry as to whether he should give a clearance to emigrant vessels, but for prudential reasons its tenor is for the present concealed.

Information has reached here that a large number of these adventurers have assembled, but it is certain that they will not be permitted to leave for Nicaragua unless they succeed in eluding the vigilance of the U. S. officers.

WILLIS FORWARD has been appointed U. S. Marshal for Oregon Territory.

Our Washington Correspondence.

THE PRESENT CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF OREGON—MATTERS IN WASHINGTON—THE WAR DEPARTMENT—GEN. HARNEY.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1858.

During the memorable debate on the Oregon question, in the Spring of 1846, a grave Senator ridiculed the idea that so distant a country was worth an hour's dispute. He pronounced its climate inhospitable, its soil sterile, and its location too remote from the federal capital to admit of its ever becoming settled by a people having the right to claim the protection of our flag. The idea of its ever being erected into a Territory, much less becoming a State of the Union, he ridiculed most mercilessly, drawing a ludicrous sketch of the wearisome and fruitless journeys the representatives in Congress of such a people would have to make to and from Washington. He did not deny that with courage and perseverance the feat might possibly be accomplished; but he added that the entire period of a Congressional term would necessarily be expended in the journey, in order to enable a Senator or Representative from Oregon to see his constituents once in two years!

It seems but yesterday since such sentiments as these were uttered in the Senate Chamber, in solemn earnest by a man accounted wise in his day; but how short-sighted has his wisdom proved. Your Correspondent left Washington in March last, started West in April, passed a fortnight in Kansas, crossed the Plains via Forts Kearney and Laramie to Bridgers Fort upon Green River, spent three weeks there in the camp of the Army of Utah,—pushed on to Salt Lake City, occupied over a month in noting affairs in the Mormon settlements, then proceeded across the Desert and the Sierra Nevadas to California, spent nearly two weeks in the thriving cities of the Gold State, made a trip a thousand miles to the northward, sailed up the Columbia, penetrated the Territories of Oregon and Washington, spent a month in the Fraser's River region, examining with some care its mineral resources, as far as they have been developed, and, returning thence by the way of the Isthmus of Panama, is here again at his old post in a little more than seven months from the date of his departure.

If anything more was needed to completely demolish the prediction of the Senator's declaration of the physical impracticability of making a State of that distant region, it is furnished in the fact that two Senators from the *State of Oregon* are here to-day waiting for its admission into the Federal family. Surely these facts are highly suggestive of the marvellous progress which American energy and enterprise can accomplish—energy which, in twelve short years, has connected a new Atlantic [illegible], prosperous and full of the elements of permanence and wealth—an enterprise which has opened up pathways, making near neighbors of those whose present homes were thought, in 1846, to be separated by years of time!

I find the City dull and dreary, though beginning to shake off its dust and rub its eyes open in preparation for the Winter's campaign. The politicians, also, begin to drop in, and soon as I have had time to settle down again into the Correspondential chair, I shall hope to dish up my share of whatever news and speculations here are likely to interest your readers.

The War Department, of course, is delighted at the prompt termination of the Indian campaign in Washington Territory, and well it may be so. It is to be hoped that the excellent working of the unusually vigorous policy pursued in this case will be received as a lesson of wisdom for the future. Hostile Indian tribes are insensible to other emotions than fear, and that alone can subdue them. A few well-directed and serious blows at the beginning, is sure to make a short campaign and a long peace. So will it prove in Washington Territory.

Gen. HARNEY's friends mourn his professional ill-luck. He was started for Florida to take command of the army there, and close the Indian war, but before he arrived, the work was done. Then, a year after he was first ordered to Utah, he posted off to supersede the veteran JOHNSTON in command of the army near Salt Lake, and again was turned back by the messenger of Peace; and, finally, just as he reached the field of war in the distant northwest, the Spokins, panic-stricken by the deadly music of the long-reaching Sharpe's rifle, sued for peace, and left the new Brigadier again without a field on which to win his laurels.

S.

PACIFIC COAST.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

THE OVERLAND MAIL AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Nov. 17.

The eleventh Overland Mail with dates of the 22d October from San Francisco, arrived last night on schedule time, bringing three through passengers.

The road was found in excellent condition until the mail reached Texas, and the stock was in fine order except on the desert. Stations were fast springing up, and accommodations along the route rapidly increasing. Applications for passage exceed the ability of the company to accommodate, and the route is rapidly increasing in favor as a thoroughfare for travel to the Atlantic States.

General HARNEY started for Oregon on the 20th.

The steamer *Oregon* left for Ventosa on the 22d, for the purpose of conveying the Tehuantepec mail to Acapulco, where the Pacific Mail Steamship Company receive it.

A shock of earthquake was felt at San Francisco on the morning of the 21st.

The Hon. J. C. MCKIBBEN, before leaving San Francisco for Washington, sent a challenge to GEORGE P. JOHNSON, after the latter was confined in jail.

General CLARKE was about establishing a temporary post in Klamath County, to protect the citizens against the Hoopa Indians.

Most of the passengers who had arrived from New-York, destined for Fraser's River, had gone into the interior of California. More than one thousand started in one day.

The Fort Smith (Ark.) *Times*, of the 10th inst., says that Lieutenant BEALE and party were at the North Fork, and Lieutenants STEEN and BELL were near Bayou Sell. The Camanche Indians were very hostile; BUFFALO HUMP, their chief, had sent word to the Texans that he would not make peace until every Camanche was killed. It was reported that the Camanches had burnt the grass on the plains, which would suspend Lieutenant BEALE's operations until Spring.

Later from Santa Fe—Senator Broderick.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Nov. 17.

A dispatch from Independence says that the Santa Fé mail of the 25th ult. arrived there on the 14th inst. The mail had to be brought in on mules, the condition of the roads rendering it necessary to leave the wagons on the route. No newspapers were brought.

Senator BRODERICK, of California, has arrived here. He left Salt Lake Oct. 1, and encountered a great deal of snow and severely cold weather on the mountains. By the upsetting of the stage, some distance west of Kansas City, Mr. BRODERICK had a rib broken and was otherwise severely bruised. He also had a foot frozen while passing through the mountains.

Meeting of the North Carolina Legislature.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 17.

The Legislature of North Carolina convened at Raleigh, the capital, on Monday, and both branches are full. HENRY T. CLARKE, of Edgecomb, was elected Speaker of the Senate, and THOS. SETTLE, of Rockingham, Speaker of the House. The Hon. JOHN HALL was elected Clerk of the Senate, and EDWARD CANTWELL, of the House. Gov. BRAGG's Message was delivered on Monday, and was well received. There are several aspirants for the U. S. Senate, and the election will be made at an early day.

Affairs in New-Brunswick.

ST. JOHN, Wednesday, Nov. 17.

Winter weather has set in unusually early here. The St. Johns River has been frozen since the 13th inst., solid enough to admit of the passage of light teams. There is also considerable snow in the interior. Business of all kinds is nearly at a stand-still, and unless the timber and ship trade revives, there cannot fail to be much suffering here during the ensuing Winter and Spring.

Fire at Milledgeville, Ga.—Explosion.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Wednesday, Nov. 16.

Lafayette Hall, in this place, was destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is partially insured in the Ætna Company. The fire was accidental.

A locomotive, near Newbern, N. C., exploded her boiler on Monday, killing the engineer and brakeman and seriously wounding two others.

News by the Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 17.

New-Orleans papers of Friday last are to hand.

The steamship *Quaker City* left there on that morning on her second trip with mails and passengers for the Tehuantepec Transit Line.

On Thursday nearly 2,000 hhds. of Louisiana sugar were received in New-Orleans.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Nov. 16.

The United States Mail steamship *Augusta* arrived at her wharf at 2 o'clock this afternoon. All well.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Nov. 17.

The screw-steamship *Huntsville*, of Cromwell's Line, arrived at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 16th inst.

Departure of the America.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 17.

The Royal Mail steamship *America* sailed shortly after 10 o'clock this morning with 48 passengers for Liverpool, and 21 for Halifax, and about $7,000 in specie.

The New Sloop-of-War Hartford.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 17.

Orders have been received here to launch the new sloop-of-war *Hartford* from the Charleston Navy-yard on Monday next.

The Weather at Montreal.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Nov. 17.

The sleighing continues good. The thermometer at 8 o'clock this morning indicated 22° above zero.

THE NICARAGUAN EXPEDITION.—We find in the Mobile papers of recent date an announcement, made in the shape of a telegraphic dispatch from this city, under the date of the 8th inst., to the effect that "The Government has satisfied General WALKER that there will be no interference with his emigration movement," as recently revived, for the "Colonization" of Nicaragua. This dispatch, we need not say, bears no trace of authenticity beyond that which may be found in the fact of its publication under the head of "Telegraphic News" in our Mobile contemporaries, who themselves seem to have accepted its purport with the prudent reserve inspired by intelligence which, in the common phrase of the Press, "lacks confirmation." It is thus that the Mobile *Mercury*, in giving it publicity, refuses "to inquire about the origin of such a dispatch," which, it adds, "chimes in too well with our wishes for us to seek reasons to doubt it."

As we are confident that our Government will not relax in its rigid enforcement of our neutrality laws, the only foundation for the authenticity of the announcement must be sought in the peaceful and legitimate nature of the new enterprise set on foot by Gen. WALKER, which, if it really belonged to the latter category, might safely challenge the open scrutiny and investigation which it still seems to shun.—*National Intelligencer.*

A motion has been made in the Senate of Georgia to deprive members absent from their seats of their *per diem*, but it did not pass.

FROM UTAH.

Action of the Mormons—Indian Affairs—General News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, Saturday, Oct. 16, 1858.

I mentioned to you last week that the Mormons are nowhere plowing with a view to sow Fall wheat. This, I said, was surely indicative of a disposition on their part to remove to some other country, but whether north, south, east or west, nobody knows. Another explanation of the fact has been presented within the few days past. It seems that the Church Tithing Office has accumulated an enormous supply of grain during the last twelve months, the inhabitants having paid their tithings almost wholly in wheat or oats, specie being nearly all withdrawn from circulation. By restraining the people from planting this Fall, BRIGHAM YOUNG will be enabled to empty his granary early next year, and reap a golden harvest for the Church. In some localities fields are visible where the mandate not to plant stopped the plow in the middle of a furrow.

An examination into the case of the Indian prisoners under arrest for outrages committed at Spanish Fork, was had before Judge SINCLAIR this afternoon. It was very unsatisfactory, the girl who was abused not being able to give her testimony, for she did not understand the nature of an oath. Her mother, a Danish woman, testified at length through an interpreter. She could speak hardly a word of English. The examination, however, settled one fact conclusively, that no rape was committed, but simply an assault; and it is not clear, thus far, that it was an assault with intent to commit rape. The prisoners were remanded to the Penitentiary to await another examination, which will be postponed until the Danish girl is sufficiently instructed as to the obligations of an oath.

A letter has been received at Camp Floyd, from a gentleman in Los Angeles, Cal., detailing a tragedy which was enacted between 12 deserters from the army of Utah, who had succeeded, by Mormon assistance, in reaching California. Three of them, led by a man named BURNS, who had been a trumpeter in the Tenth Infantry, murdered the other nine for the sake of their money. BURNS then proceeded, at night, to cut the throats of his two accomplices. One he killed. The other survived, obtained assistance, and gave evidence which led to the arrest of BURNS, who is now in confinement at Los Angeles.

Captain SIMPSON, of the Topographical Engineers, has completed the line of road commenced by the Mormons through Provo Cañon to Fort Bridger. This shortens the distance from the Fort to Camp Floyd more than thirty miles. It will furnish a more practicable route through the Wahsatch range during the Winter than the old road by way of Echo Cañon and over the Big Mountain to Salt Lake City, and it is probable that unless the season shall be unusually severe, it will be open the whole year round. A detachment of Captain SIMPSON's command are engaged in surveying the new military reserve at Fort Bridger. Its dimensions will be about 20 miles by 25.

Gen. D. H. BURR, late the Surveyor-General of Utah, arrived in the last mail from the States. He will remain in Utah through the Winter.

I subjoin, from the Deseret *News*, an account of an affray which occurred a few evenings ago at the calaboose. The assailant has been tracked southward, and has probably by this time been arrested.

"ATTEMPTED MURDER.—Last night, about 8 o'clock, Mr. WM. COOKE, while on duty as policeman at the 'Lock-up,' was shot through the thigh by a ruffian named MCDONALD, *alias* CUNNINGHAM, a teamster recently arrived by HOBBS' train. It appears that MCDONALD, and two men named FOSTER and INGRAM, went to the guard-house for the purpose of forcibly releasing two prisoners there. They had declared, in another part of the city, that they would go there and liberate the men. FOSTER had but lately been confined there, but during that time examined the lock and key of the sleeping apartment very minutely, and stated to the prisoners that they were d—d fools for remaining there under such a lock; they, however, had been treated kindly by the several policemen who had charge of them, and showed no inclination to receive his insinuations. The three men gained access to the prisoners through professions of kindness, and while there, FOSTER offered another key for the lock, to one of the prisoners, who refused it, when it was then forced into the pocket of his trousers. In the meantime while conversing, apparently in a friendly manner, MCDONALD jumped up, drew his pistol, cocked it and presented it to the breast of one prisoner, cursing at him and telling him to run, or he would shoot him; the man hesitated, and on the other persisting in his threats, Mr. COOKE told him firmly that he must desist, and the prisoner would not go. He then discharged his revolver at Mr. COOKE, the policeman, and shot him in the right thigh, severely fracturing the bone, the ball reaching near the skin on the opposite side, from which it has been since extracted, completely flattened to about an inch in diameter. The three intruders then escaped; INGRAM has been arrested, but the others have escaped, as yet, the search of the officers.

The foregoing are the facts so far as we have learned.

Much sympathy has been excited in behalf of Mr. COOKE, who is a gentleman in every respect, and some little excitement prevails, as circumstances such as these have hitherto been unknown in this Territory."

The Mormons are making arrangements for a public dinner to be given by them to Senator BRODERICK, who is expected from California by the next mail.

A. B. C.

City Politics.

TAMMANY ALDERMANIC CONVENTIONS.

The Democratic Aldermanic Conventions for the odd districts of the City, were held last evening, in accordance with orders from Tammany Hall. They all passed off quietly. The following is the result:

FIRST DISTRICT CONVENTION—(First, Second, and part of the Third, Fourth and Sixth Wards)—Was held in the "Pewter Mug," No. 7 Frankfort-street. Thirty delegates—the full number—were present. The first ballot for a candidate stood:

Wm. N. Brown......12 | A. J. McCarthy......9
Michael Burns......9

Two other ballots were had with a similar result. The fourth ballot resulted as follows:

Brown......17 | McCarthy......3
Burns......10 |

At this stage of the proceedings some confusion ensued because of a charge that the last ballot was incorrectly reported. An angry discussion ensued, which resulted in the withdrawal of all the delegates from the First Ward, nine in number.

The remaining delegates, 21 in number, then proceeded to another ballot, which resulted in the [illegible] nomination of Mr. BROWN.

THIRD DISTRICT.—The Convention met at the Fifth Ward Hotel, corner of Franklin-street and West Broadway, and unanimously nominated JOHN T. [illegible].

FIFTH DISTRICT.—The Convention for this District met at ALECK. MASON's, corner of Hudson and Barrow streets, and nominated PETER DUFFY by a unanimous vote.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.—In this District, which is composed of parts of the Ninth and Fifteenth Wards, RICHARD FORBES was unanimously nominated.

NINTH DISTRICT.—This District is composed of the Sixteenth Ward. The Convention met and, after organizing, adjourned, without making a nomination, to Monday night.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.—Twentieth Ward. The Convention met for this district at the corner of Thirty-eighth-street and Broadway. No choice was made, the delegates being equally divided. Three ballots were taken, each of them with the same result, viz.:

Alexander Freer......4 | Wm. J. Peck......4

The Convention then adjourned to this (Thursday) evening at the same place.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.—This District is embraced within the Twenty-second Ward. The Convention therefore was organized by the appointment of Police Justice CONNOLLY as Chairman. No nomination was made, though five ballots were taken:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.
Nicholas Seagrist	3	3	4	3	3
Patrick Brady	3	3	3	3	4
Blank	2	3	2	3	2

Adjourned to next Monday evening.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.—In this District,—Twenty-first Ward,—JAMES MAHONEY was nominated.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.—HENRY W. GENNETT received the nomination for this District, which is composed of the Twelfth Ward.

Texas Items.

The San Antonio *Herald* states that General TWIGGS had a narrow escape of his life on Tuesday last. He was standing on the street, in conversation with some gentlemen, when a musket in the hands of a Mexican carman, some distance off, was accidentally discharged, the ball striking the General on the back, but the ball being spent in striking the ground, the only damage done was a severe bruise.

The party who went in pursuit of the Indians who murdered Mr. JACKSON's family, near Lampasas, lately, have overtaken and killed two of them and severely wounded another, and retaken, one letter says, twenty-six, and another, fifty-six horses. The clothing of the murdered family was found in their possession, and one of the killed had on Mr. JACKSON's coat, boots and hat. The party of Indians, when first discovered, were eight in number, but when overtaken there were only four.

Consternation reigns throughout the frontier, and many families are leaving their all and coming in.

From the Galveston *Civilian* we [illegible] visited every part of Texas, except that immediately on the Gulf coast.

Pigeons have been declared a nuisance by the City Council of Dubuque; the shooting not [illegible] and the Marshal [illegible] "wing" whenever he can.

THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

What Shall be Our Next President?—Seward, Douglas, or Bell?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, Nov. 11, 1858.

SIR: While I agree with you that, according to the present signs of the times, Senator DOUGLAS in 1860, will be the choice of the great majority of the Democrats and many others, without regard to party, in all sections of the land; yet, as you remark, the whole face of things may change within two years, and the triumphant champion of "Popular Sovereignty" in Kansas may, in the height of his success, "make a fool of himself on some other subject," and thus ruin his present chances. It being, then, still a matter open to speculation, in which everybody indulges, allow a subscriber in Kentucky (as you have several of your correspondents at home) a brief space in your columns for a general glance at the prospects and positions of those gentlemen who now seem to be most prominent for the next Presidency.

As for President BUCHANAN, should he survive the troubles and mortifications till 1860, he will stand no chance at all. As many sagacious observers predicted two years ago, he has, by doggedly following the crooked pathway, and sectional policy of his predecessor, utterly and forever lost caste and position in the North with his own party, and is down, irretrievably down, in his own great State of Pennsylvania, before he is half through his term of office.

In regard to Governor SEWARD: He says, you know, in his speech at Rochester, that the Republican party must and will dislodge the Democratic Party, and take possession of the Federal Government, that the people of the United States will ere about that. It may turn out so, but many others in all parts of the country, like you, Mr. Editor, very much question it. Indeed, it looks now as if the main contest in 1860 will be between the Sewardites and the Douglasites, and will terminate in the success of the latter. If DOUGLAS and his colleagues, however, shall retrace their steps before that time, back down, and succumb to the arbitrary will of Southern extremists, then, like the Buchaniers, now and ever hereafter, will [illegible] nowhere in the North, and in that case the Sewardites, unless counteracted by the Conservatives, will be likely to walk right into power.

I should not apprehend from the actual Administration of Mr. SEWARD all the wrongs and injustice to the South and its "institution," which so many seem portended by the tone and drift of his great speeches in the Senate and before the people. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, after all, as President of the United States, might manifest a good deal more discretion and conservatism in his composition than many in this section give him credit for,—especially so, if not condemned and spurned by the South before a fair hearing and just trial of his actual administrative plans and policy. However theoretical and unpracticable may be some of the Senator's doctrines on Slavery, and however mischievous their tendency, his action in Congress hitherto, as, for instance, on the Kansas question last session, has generally indicated, on every subject, very considerable regard for the demands of just and wise expediency, and *practical* legislation. But, the danger is, in the event of his election, though strictly constitutional, that the South, unadvisedly, might be led by its demagogues to oppose and resist even his installment, and might provoke and, as it were, compel him, in spite of his better judgment and real wishes, to acts of retaliation, which would rationally or irrationally exasperate the South still further, and tend to bring about that most deplorable and terrible catastrophe, the dissolution of the Union.

Therefore, in my humble notion, it would not do to elect WILLIAM H. SEWARD, or any other man in the North or the South whose election and administration would or might tend to widen and deepen the breach between the sections. I can't believe that the People will elect Mr. SEWARD to the Presidency; and if the People don't, Congress will hardly do it. He would not be likely to go into the House with such prestige as to carry a majority of all the States there.

Of course the House will have nothing do with the result unless the contest should take a triangular shape, and no person get a majority of all the [illegible]; and that depends a great deal upon the course of Senator DOUGLAS between this and the Summer of 1860. If he shall conduct himself so as to attract and hold to his standard the now dormant conservative strength, the powerful *middle-men* of the country, there will be no third candidate of theirs; and through the aid of them and his old and new party friends, he will probably be elected by the People of the United States over Governor SEWARD or anybody else of the Republican choice, and over any Southern pet or any the forlorn Buchaniers. But if Mr. DOUGLAS shall act otherwise, we shall look for a different result.

Then, with, for instance, such a comprehensive, circumspect, and patriotic statesman as JOHN BELL in the field, even against both SEWARD and DOUGLAS, the election would anyhow go to the House, if not decided in his favor at the polls; and there the great and wise Tennessean, and American as well, would be the most likely to come out at last triumphant. At least many, very many of the People would earnestly and confidently hope so.

The great majority of the People everywhere, I conceive, would willingly and heartily trust in and support a man of the temper, experience, intelligence, and statesmanship of Mr. BELL, whose name is never mentioned with disrespect by anybody; who, like the Union-loving and venerable Senator from Kentucky, never acts the politician, the partisan, or the sectionalist, where he considers the vast interests of his country are at stake; whose entire public conduct is always preëminently marked and actuated by a wise regard for truth, equal and impartial justice to all, and the general welfare of the whole. His Administration, in my opinion, would, on every subject, be most fairly canvassed and criticised, and be more generally confided in and sustained, than that of any other man likely to be elected next President. Under JOHN BELL we might well look for the national peace and prosperity which distinguished the prudent and wise Administration of JAMES MONROE.

However, those, who under other circumstances would very gladly support a man like Mr. BELL or Mr. CRITTENDEN, will have no objection to the election of Mr. DOUGLAS, so far as the questions of "popular sovereignty" and African Slavery are concerned, if the mighty Illinoisan shall pursue the noble and patriotic course on those subjects which he took and held so defiantly and grandly last Winter. At present, Sir, as you say, the indications are that he will be our next President—and, if so, his Administration, in many respects, will very probably be marked by more energy, character, decision, efficiency and power for evil or for good, or both, at home and abroad, than any since the *régime* of General JACKSON.

Ever yours, with much regard,

PONTIAC.

Great Trot on the Union Course—"Ethan Allen" the Winner.

The promised race between *Ethan Allen* and *Lantern* took place yesterday, on the Union Course, attracting an immense concourse of spectators. The purse was $5,000. From the start, *Ethan Allen* was the favorite, and many very heavy bets were made. Odds were freely taken at $100 to $60. It is believed that the bets were heavier on the result of this race than on any other that has occurred on the New-York Course for many years. The owner of *Lantern*, it is said, is a severe loser, having bet $10,000 on the race. The trot was a very exciting one, from the fact that most persons present had not seen a double-team race of the kind. The day was propitious, but rather windy; the roads in good condition, and well driven. In the first heat *Lantern* trotted very fast on the home stretch, which made his backers confident of winning the race; he had speed, but wanted bottom. On the second heat, in scoring, he struck lame and was drawn. *Ethan Allen* went around the course at his ease in 2:30. The time of the first is the quickest ever made in double harness. *Ethan Allen* having trotted it in the extraordinary time of 2 minutes 29¼ seconds. The following is a summary of the race:

Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons.

S. MCLAUGHLIN, b. g. *Ethan Allen* and mate		1
GEO. SPICER, b. g. *Lantern* and mate		dist.
	Time, 1st Heat.	Time 2d Heat.
Quarter mile	38	[illegible]
Half mile	1:16	[illegible]
Mile	2:29¼	[illegible]

PERSONAL.

In the Circuit Court at Batavia, before Judge Davis, Barber G. Buell recovered $[illegible] in a suit against the Central Railroad Company, in consequence of injuries received on the cars at Bergen, in October, 1857.

The *Christian Advocate and Journal* says: "A young man came up, immediately after it was known that we had increased (by $[illegible]) the missionary appropriation for the year, and said he would give $[illegible] the coming year."

Bishop Potter, of Pennsylvania, made a speech recently in Liverpool, at a banquet at which Lord Brougham presided. He spoke in response to a toast in honor of the clergy of all denominations.

Mrs. Caroline M. Severance lectured before "The Fraternity" in Boston on Tuesday; her subject—*Humanity—a Definition and a Plea.*

The Rev. Theodore Parker is restored to health. He preached in his own pulpit last Sunday, on "Health," from the text of "Do Thyself no Harm."

Mr. de Cordova delivered his lecture on "Money" before a numerous and highly respectable audience at Sing Sing on Tuesday evening last.

Prof. Henry D. Rogers, of Philadelphia, geologist, has recently been elected a member of the Royal Society of London.

M. Ernst, the celebrated violinist, is in so delicate a state of health that he has been ordered to Nice to pass the Winter.

ST. PETERSBURG.

The Villafranca Affair—Industrial Enterprises—Steam Navigation of the Dnieper—Russian Peasants Described by a Russian—The Islands of the Neva—Presentation of New Foreign Ministers, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

St. Petersburg, Saturday, Oct. 23, 1858.

The contract made by the Russian Steam Navigation Company, with the Government of Sardinia, for the occupation, during twenty-four years, of the port of Villafranca, on the Mediterranean, has not yet ceased to occupy the attention of European politicians and journalists, particularly in Austria and England. The former sees in this new Russian establishment a formidable rival for the trade of the Eastern Mediterranean and the neighboring rivers and sea; the latter pretends that it is a piece of cunning Russian diplomacy, devised with a view to obtain a foothold for the Russian armed marine on a southern sea, and [illegible] one of the provisions of the late Treaty of Paris. The *Invalide Russe* very summarily disposes of these surmises, in a brief article, a portion of which I quote, for the interesting information it contains. After stating that Villafranca has been leased by the Russian Steam Navigation Company, as a dépôt for provisions and coals, the *Invalide* [illegible] continues:

"Villafranca is a maritime town of Sardinia, distant about three miles from Nice, and subject to the [illegible] government of that city. Its port is composed of a spacious bay, nearly four miles long and one [illegible] wide. As the port of Nice cannot be entered by vessels of deep draught, and as access to it is otherwise difficult, ships-of-war generally anchor in the harbor of Villafranca. The town is encircled by [illegible] walls, and defended also by a fort, flanked by [illegible] bastions, constructed upon an eminence. Another fortification, called Fort St. Alban, is built upon the [illegible] which separates Villafranca from Nice, and is [illegible] as a defence to the two towns. The Russian Commercial Steam Navigation Company, whose vessels now run direct from Odessa to the Mediterranean, has rented from the Sardinian Government, for a term of twenty-four years, not the port of Villafranca, but a part of the Bay, near the eastern side, and a sufficient space on shore for the establishment of warehouses, wood and coal-yards, and workshops. One article of the constitution or regulations of the Company accords to Russian ships of war the privilege of entering any of the ports belonging to the Company, to undergo repairs, &c. There is the whole story; and it is this simple circumstance which it has been attempted to transform into a political question of the highest importance. We can scarcely help smiling upon reading in the English journals an expression of childish [illegible] on this subject. The editors already fancy they perceive the Russian fleet leaving Cronstadt for this Mediterranean port, thence to menace a descent upon England. They have probably forgotten the route which the vessels would be obliged to take, from the Gulf of Finland to the Mediterranean Sea. The periodical press of England, which, in the absence of other political items, has, doubtless, deemed this a good opportunity for a startling fabrication, would have acted more honestly in avowing that *it is* [illegible] *to witness the development of the* [illegible] *and the increase in the maritime power of other nations.* As for the obstreperous clamors on this subject of several Austrian journals, it suffices to remark, in order that they shall be appreciated at their [illegible] value, that the steamships belonging to the [illegible] Lloyds trade to the ports of the Mediterranean."

This very plain and quietly sarcastic article puts an entirely different face upon the Villafranca bone of contention; and the journals of Western Europe which view with such an exceedingly jealous eye the material progress of Russian commerce, will [illegible] be obliged to "come again." I have little doubt, however, that this concise explanation will be set down as only another specimen of Russian diplomacy, and probably be stigmatized as a [illegible] from which time will tear away the [illegible].

A new proof of the astonishing industrial enterprise now in progress of development in Russia, may here be mentioned, *à-propos*. The Emperor has just accorded his sanction to the organization of a company, which, under the name of the "Southern Russian Steam Navigation and Commission Company," proposes to establish a line of steamers, for the transportation of passengers and merchandise on the Dnieper and the Boug Rivers, trading at the same time between the principal ports of the Black Sea. The Company also proposes to receive raw products, from the hands of the producer, and to undertake their direct sale, on commission, to the foreign consumer. For this purpose they will at once establish dépôts, warehouses and agencies wherever the exigencies of their business may demand; and they will even go so far as to found schools for the instruction of machinists and other mechanics, necessary to carry out their plans upon a large scale. Factories, mills, workshops, &c., will also be built at certain points, and every means adopted to insure the success of the enterprise, which, with the support of Government, is hardly doubtful. The capital of the Society is three millions of silver roubles, divided into 20,000 shares, at 150 roubles each. One-half the whole amount will be appropriated to the purposes of navigation, and the other half is reserved for internal commerce. The Government has given the Company authority to employ any officers of the mining corps, machinists, assistant surgeons, and workmen now in the service of the State. The administration of the Company is located at Odessa, a port destined in a few years to occupy as important a position in Eastern Europe as Liverpool and Havre in the West.

A Mr. Kokoreff, who is said to be neither a [illegible] nor a publicist, but merely a manufacturer, of great experience and keen observation, has written a pamphlet upon the industrial position of Russia, as compared with other nations of Europe, which has excited considerable remark in this [illegible], where the justice of the author's conclusions are generally acknowledged. Mr. Kokoreff's brochure consists of three letters—the first and third of which treat of questions devoid of special interest out of Russia. The second, principally devoted to a powerfully-written attack upon the useless luxury and prodigality of the Russian nobility, stock-gambling, and to commercial companies, is the most curious. The author is struck with the magnitude of the interior trade of other nations—far superior as it is, in every instance, to their exterior commerce. It is well to keep this fact constantly in view in Russia, where many business men attach an undue importance to commercial transactions with foreign countries. Despite its immense population, the interior commerce of the Russian Empire is far behind that of many other nations. Mr. Kokoreff remarks this difference the more, that he has not found it in official statistics, but in the every-day life of individuals. He compares the existence of the poorer classes in England, France, Belgium, and Prussia, with the condition of the Russian peasant, and exhibits unsparingly the immeasurable inferiority of the latter. On the one hand, he sees clean and commodious habitations, decently furnished, supplied with every necessary household utensil, and indicating comfort even in poverty. On the other hand, he finds the peasantry of his own country (and frequently well-to-do farmers) living in miserable tenements, often destitute of even a chimney, whose entire furniture consists of a ricketty table, a dirty [illegible], and a few stools, with earthen pots and wooden spoons for cooking apparatus, and torches made of resinous wood, instead of candles. This wretched picture, drawn by a native Russian, is doubtless true in every shade—and it fully explains why the interior commerce of the country has never been developed. At any other time, I should have been astonished to see such shameful statements permitted to be made in Russia—and not only permitted, but scattered throughout the land—but the new order of things established by the present Emperor, and his determination to raise his people from their condition of semi-barbarism, and endeavor to elevate them to the standard of other nations, fully explains the apparent paradox. Violent diseases demand violent remedies, and perhaps in enabling his subjects to see for themselves how miserably inferior they are, as a mass, to their neighbors, Alexander II. has adopted the surest means of effecting a speedy and permanent regeneration.

Our fair-weather promenades, for the year 1858, are among the things that were. Cold and storm have at last set in upon us, after a longer respite than ever before known in the experience of the "oldest inhabitant;" which is a tolerably strong assertion, as there are two or three aged princes, wandering restlessly about St. Petersburg, who are currently believed to have been born during the middle ages. Even these old princes admit that never has Petersburg witnessed such another Summer and Autumn as those just past. It is prognosticated by the weather wise, that we shall suffer for this indulgence presently. I dare say we shall. In riding over the Islands now, one can scarcely credit his remembrances of barely a month ago. All who have visited St. Petersburg in Summer, will retain a lasting souvenir of these beautiful Islands, with their long shady drives, elegant cottages, buried in vines and flowers, their miniature theatres and dancing gardens, crowded with pleasure-seekers. All this becomes the more wonderful, when it is remembered that this fairy spot was conjured from a wide marsh, like the magnificent city on its borders, and of which, indeed, it forms a municipal district. Russians are justly proud of this delightful garden, rescued at such immense cost from the spongy soil beneath; but if nature has been conquered here, she remembers her defeat with rancor, and only awaits a favorable occasion to reassert her supremacy and wash away forever the monuments which the art of man has planted upon so treacherous a foundation.

The district comprised by the Islands of the Neva would now have been one of the most populous quarters of the capital, if the original plan of its founder had been exactly followed. But, by degrees, the inhabitants have spread themselves over the principal bank of the river, and upon one large central island, in hopes, perhaps, of being better prepared to fly from threatening inundations; and the marshy ground of the small islands has been exclusively reserved for the Summer residences of the rich and noble personages attached to the court. Their houses remain half hidden under snow and water, nearly nine months of the year; but, during the other three months, nothing can surpass the luxury of the foliage and flowers which surround these charming *châlets* of the favored few.

During this short season, too, as I have said, miniature theatres and dancing gardens enliven this retreat of Russian aristocracy. Around these places of amusement artificial rivers and shaded canals form alleys of transparent water, covered with gaily-painted boats, the whole scene rivaling, it may be even surpassing, Venice. Then, there are miniature lakes, with bright grass growing on the borders—another marvelous art-creation upon a soil where once grew rushes and weeds in rank profusion; lovely prairies, groves of tall birch trees, villas, green-houses, and all that the most prodigal outlay of wealth can purchase and art devise of beauty and luxury.

But not even the almighty—rouble—can buy for the Islands of the Neva exemption from the rigors of an Arctic climate; and only briefly can the the proprietors of this rural paradise, lying at the doors of the capital, enjoy the pleasures of their sylvan abodes. The fleeting Summer gone, a fine and incessant rain begins to fall, and continues for weeks together. Such a rain, the drops like needles, is falling now. Three days after this rain commences, the leaves on the trees drops off, the cottages lose their flowers and their occupants, the promenades are crowded with wagons loaded with furniture, slowly wending their way toward the city, whilst the masters themselves drive off to Winter quarters in town; theatres and gardens are closed, the actors retreat to more commodious temples, and the play is at an end. Silence once more resumes her sway over the marsh, and, for nine months more, scarcely a sound is heard in the deserted spot, save the moaning of the leafless trees and the rustling of scattered reeds, swayed by the blasts of the north wind. Many believe that that which happens to the islands every year will one day happen to the city itself. Should this capital, built upon a swamp, be forgotten but for a moment by those whose duty it is to be ever on the watch, or should a new policy induce the Autocrat to look elsewhere for a home, the granite under the water will crumble, the inundated soil return to its normal state, and solitude once more reign where now stands St. Petersburg.

The young Grand Dukes, Nicholas and Michael, brothers of the Emperor, are traveling in the southern part of the Empire. News has been received here of their recent arrival at Tiflis, from Alexandropol. They were received at the city gates by the Governor and principal inhabitants of the town, who offered them, according to an ancient custom, the bread and salt of hospitality. In the evening, the city was illuminated and fireworks displayed from one of the mountains near Tiflis.

In a late letter I mentioned various projects of municipal improvement contemplated in St. Petersburg. It is now positively asserted that the proposition to lay down water-pipes in every quarter of the city will be carried into effect as soon as possible. These pipes will be constructed in a manner to admit of the location of fire-plugs at every hundred yards' distance.

The Duke de Montebello, French Ambassador, has taken leave of the Emperor, and temporarily left St. Petersburg. On the occason of the baptism of the young Duke Constantine, three newly-appointed foreign ministers presented their credentials to his Majesty: Sir John Crampton, British Minister, the Count de Montgelas, Bavarian Minister, and the Baron de Kennerite, Minister of Saxony. M. R.

The School Quarrel.

Yorkville, Wednesday, Nov. 17, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a note in your columns of this date, over the signature of "John Vance," appears the following sentence:

"After some testimony was taken in support of the complaint, Miss Gildersleeve's counsel—who expressed the opinion that she had been badly advised—proposed on her behalf, after consultation with herself and friends, that if the complaint were withdrawn, she would keep away from the school."

Now it is well known, and admitted universally, that willingly to omit a portion of the truth is but little less grave, as an offence, than not telling the truth at all; and in order to divest himself of what the lawyers call the *suppressio veri*, "John Vance" should have given Miss Gildersleeve's words in full, instead of a garbled portion of them.

The arrangement was distinctly understood by all present to be as follows: Miss Gildersleeve consented not to interfere in the management of the school until she had time to establish her rights before an unprejudiced Court, at the same time offering her services to the Board of Officers, and preferring her rightful claim to the position she had been illegally deprived of, and for compensation for the services she had already rendered.

Miss Gildersleeve was only induced to consent to the above arrangement on account of the system of *persecution, abuse and outrage to which she has been* for some time subjected by men whose course as school officers is nearly run.

The next time "John Vance" undertakes to correct your reporter, let his statement be the "whole truth"—showing his motives and those of his coadjutor, James McKean, in Yorkville school affairs—and it is my opinion the world will be considerably enlightened.

"Tell truth and shame the Devil."

Respectfully, A.

Banquet at Toronto in Honor of Lord Bury.—A dinner was given at Toronto, on Saturday last, in honor of Lord Bury, who visits Canada in the interest of the Galway line of steamers, and the Grand Trunk Railway, as well as for a pleasure-tour. The Mayor of Toronto presided at the dinner, and His Lordship made a speech, in which he stated that he was empowered to enlist the sympathies of Canadians in the Galway line, and that if successful in the undertaking, the Company were prepared to bring a weekly line to Quebec. His Lordship added:

"The enterprise, however, does not stop here. Arrived on the shores of the New World I hope to see a railroad established between Halifax and Quebec, and I am the bearer of powers to arrange the terms, and upon which this undertaking can be carried out. [Cheers.] It seems to me that this is a project very important to Canada. It is so important to her to have a highway to the sea board through British territory that I think it would be fair for her to assist in the undertaking, while at the same time in its features in a political point of view it is an Imperial measure, and as such I think I am authorized in believing that the Imperial authorities look upon it, and if we can bring the Province to look upon the project with favor, we shall have no difficulty in bringing the Imperial authorities to regard it in the same light. Statesmen on the other side of the Atlantic are not blind to the advantage of having a safe and easy access to our most important colony through British territory. [Cheers.] I have been present at deputations which waited on the Colonial Secretary and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and these Ministers always stated that they waited before giving a definite answer to hear something definite from the Colonies, and it is my business here to obtain that definite answer. Very reasonable terms will be offered to you, and if you will accept them you will soon see a railroad from here to the Atlantic."

THE COAST SURVEY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If the appropriations by Congress covered the entire cost of the Coast Survey, it would be enough to demand a review of its expenses with a view to abridge them; and if the amazing increase of cost in the latter years be considered, investigation would seem indispensable. They comprise, however, only the sums appropriated *directly* to the Coast Survey. Its indirect levies upon the public property and funds are believed to be much greater.

Its agency in swelling the cost of the public printing must be serious, from the nature and copiousness of its documents; but, in ignorance of the items of the public printing, it is impossible to define its extent. Besides the current printing, there seems, now and then, to be some special appropriation for printing results. One of $12,000 for that purpose is observed in 1845; another of $20,000 in 1854, and still another of $15,000 in 1855.

They do not include the pay and subsistence of the numerous army and navy officers and engineers detailed for the service of the Coast Survey. The secretaries of those departments can, upon the call of Congress, readily furnish the amounts. That they are considerable, is evident enough from the numbers of officers and men so detailed. The *$500,000 of 1856, for example, was not used for the* relief of either of those departments; yet, in that very year, besides captains, first lieutenants and second lieutenants from the Army, the Navy contributed as follows:

Commanders	3	Assistant Surgeons	2
Lieutenants command'g	8	Prof. Mathematics	1
Lieutenants	23	First Assistant Eng'rs	4
Masters	5	Second Assist. Eng'rs	1
Passed Assist. Surgeons	1	Third Assist. Eng'rs	8

The pay-roll of these officers amounts to $78,600 per annum. If to this be added the wages and rations of crews for six steamers and five brigs and schooners—say 440 men, at the rate of ordinary seamen, and rations at twenty cents per day—the cost of officers and men alone would be $184,640. The number of men estimated will probably fall short of the actual number employed and paid, and the same is probably true of the estimated rate of wages.

The cost of vessels of all sorts, of repairs and alterations of the same, wear and tear, and fuel and oil for the steamers, will probably exceed the cost of officers and seamen.

The office of Superintendent of Weights and Measures was held by Hassler, as it is by Bache, in connection with the other appointment, but the labor of average and adjustment had been completed by the former, and left little or nothing to be done by his successor, but to distribute the patronage.

The proposition to change the Light-house system was vigorously opposed in Congress, but the Coast Survey influence was not to be resisted, and, under the form of committing it to a board of nine members, it was committed, substantially, to the Coast Survey, and with the usual result, as the figures prove. The act was passed Aug. 31, 1852, and the expenditure of that year was probably under the old system. The expenditures during the five years which precede the change are as follows:

	Expenses.	New Erections.
1848	$508,204	$142,828
1849	478,691	244,911
1850	411,850	475,920
1851	529,265	296,277
1852	625,027	689,180
Total	$2,551,553	$1,850,216

The five years following 1852, under the auspices of the Coast Survey, the same branches of expenditure absorbed as follows:

	Expenses.	New Erections.
1853	$807,592	$381,860
1854	901,501	1,516,712
1855	1,954,096	275,000
1856	1,161,010	1,423,658
1857	1,238,914	202,785
Total	$6,063,173	$3,800,015
Old system	2,551,553	1,850,216
Difference	$3,511,620	$1,949,799

There is a notable difference between these items of expenditure. It is not to be denied, that if, in the matter of new erections, the Superintendent has been enterprising enough to increase the customary expenditure about $2,000,000 in five years, the country still possesses the structures, and they may be worth cost; but no such alleviation is possible in regard to the current expenses. The increase of that item by more than three millions and a half during the same term, demands explanation. Who can wonder at the power of an agency which controls disbursements of such magnitude? Every light on the coast ought to indicate to the statesman, caution, as it does to the *mariner, seeing every light-house is a monument* of the power of the Autocrat of the Coast Survey.

The Superintendent's army of employes is reinforced by his power over the Light-house Board, by

	Per annum.		Per annum.
1 clerk at	$2,000	1 clerk at	1,200
2 clerks at	1,600	1 messenger at	600
1 clerk at	1,400	1 laborer at	576

The Superintendent and Prof. Henry are of the *Auditing* Committee—an employment about as germane to the professed purposes of the Smithsonian Institute, as it is to the objects of the Coast Survey. But the "eternal fitness of things" is regarded, the Superintendent being a Regent of the Smithsonian as well as member of its Executive Committee, and with his kinsman Senator Pearce, it is believed now constitutes a majority of the Committee which controls the disbursements of the institution, amounting to some $40,000 per annum.

The Nautical Almanac, authorized in 1849, is *understood to be under the superintendence of* Prof. Winlock, late assistant of Dr. Gould in doing—what is not easily ascertained. He has the valuable aid of Prof. Peirce, who receives therefor a valuable salary. Of course, no such publication would be possible without the assistance of the "American Bessell." Dr. Gould is therefore employed upon it, but at what compensation is not known. Congress has appropriated to this object thus:

1850	$12,870	1854	$20,880
1851	19,400	1855	20,880
1852	19,400	1856	25,732
1853	19,400	1857	26,880
Total			$165,442

It would be gratifying to know the proportions in which this is distributed among the fabricators of the almanac.

It is manifest enough that this matter of "practical astronomy," called the Coast Survey, has come to be one with which astronomy, theoretical or practical, can have but little to do, so far as the *Superintendent is concerned. The work was plan*ned by Hassler, and the duties of its head were *first defined and then performed by him. In his* contract with the Government he bound himself to execute the more difficult portions of it himself, and neither his fidelity nor his capacity has been questioned to this day. This feature of the plan, it is believed, has not been changed, however much the practice may be; yet, if that able and diligent man could be reinstated in his place, the multiplied relations of the Coast Survey of to-day would suffer him to take neither latitude, nor longitude, nor soundings of anything but the United States Treasury, and it would tax his industry severely to rescue time enough from that cardinal pursuit to attend to the correlative one in the lobbies of Congress. It will become Mr. Everett to amend his vocabulary, if he again undertakes to characterize the present Coast Survey.

It is not surprising that an organization which has shown itself able to subdue to its purposes administrations and statesmen of all political parties, and the Congress of the United States, however constituted politically, has found it easy to rule with a rod of iron an association mainly composed of simple-minded men of science, with no aspirations but such as become scholars, and as free from all design to deplete the treasury of the United States as they are full of zeal to replenish the treasury of knowledge. The Zouaves of the Coast Survey, in the National Association, united by the "cohesive power of public plunder," have become the scourge of the men of science in this country, and the scorn of the same class everywhere else. Tyrannical, contemptuous and unjust at home, they are insolent and supercilious to the brotherhood of science abroad; the courtesies of the country are declined, and its territory is avoided by the most distinguished astronomers of the old world, because their science has such [illegible] here. Known and derided under the [illegible] name of the Mutual Admiration Society, by men of sense throughout the length and breadth of the land, such is the power of the Coast Survey, that the capabilities for mischief of so mean a society, are kept by it unimpaired and unabridged, under universal contempt and disgust. It is intolerable that the church, the state, the army, the navy, art, literature and science, the commerce, the mines, the fisheries, the ship-yards and the work-shops of the country shall be longer subsidized, at the public cost, to the support of a clique insignificant in number and contemptible in character. If the scientific *status* of that society requires the aids now used, Congress will find it less burdensome to the treasury and more just to the people, to declare, by joint resolution, that it is what its parasites affirm it to be—the depository of what science there may be on this side of the Atlantic, and that no extent of acquirement or of achievement shall establish a reputation for any man, unless he holds its dis*pensation to that effect. At all events the power* to punish insubordination, as all independent opinion is called, without the formality of even a *drum-head court martial, should no longer be* maintained at the public expense, in the hands of one who had certain notions of *loyalty*, as base and *unmanly submission is called, "ground into him* by a West Point mill-stone." *Something is due to* the infirmity of human judgment; and the obtuseness which fails to apprehend in an inflated professor, who has discovered nothing, the superior of a modest one who has discovered ten asteroids, or to discern Bessell *redivivus* in an American counterfeit, may deserve pity, but should be spared punishment.

"I have always kept my principle, which is this—to live and die the vicar of Bray." Twice a Papist and twice Protestant in four reigns, says his annotator. That wise ecclesiastic did not live in vain. The Superintendent has kept the same principle, and the Vicar "still lives." The anomalies which make the Coast Survey odious and expensive are not chargeable to any political party—hence, it is not the duty of any party, but it is of all parties, to destroy them. The present Administration must sanction and continue them before it can be fairly held responsible for them. The approaching session of Congress will furnish an opportunity *to demonstrate its sentiment in regard to a reform* of the abuses of an establishment which has contributed largely to increase its pecuniary embarrassments. The occasion will be a fit one for the *Secretary of the Treasury to express the views of* the Administration upon the whole subject in his annual report.

Mr. Benton, speaking of an attempt to reform the abuses of this establishment, says:

"Under the British Government, not remarkable for its economy, the survey of the coasts is exclusively made by naval officers, and the whole service presided over by an admiral of some degree—usually among the lowest; and these officers survey not only the British coasts throughout all their maritime possessions, but the coasts of other countries, where they trade, when it has not been done by the local authority. The survey of the United States began in the same way, being confined to army and navy officers, and costing but little. Now it is a civil establishment, and the office which conducts it, has almost grown up into a department, under a civil head and civil assistance, costing a great annual sum. From time to time efforts have been made to restore the naval superintendence of this work, as it was when it was commenced under Mr. Jefferson, and as it now is and always has been in Great Britain. At the session of 1842-3 this effort was renewed; but with the usual fate of all attempts to put an end to any unnecessary establishment or expenditure."

Upon this occasion, Mr. Charles Brown, of Pennsylvania, urged the restoration of the Coast Survey to the care of topographical and hydrographical bureaus, to be prosecuted, exclusively, *by military and naval officers belonging* to the service, under the general supervision of the Secretary of the Navy. Of the propositions advanced by Mr. Brown, Mr. Benton says:

"These were wise suggestions and unanswerable; but although they could not be answered, they could *be prevented from becoming law. Instead of reform* of abuses, reduction of expenses and speedy termination of the work, all the evils intended to be reformed went on and became greater than ever, and all are still kept up upon the same arguments that sustained the former. It is worthy of note to hear the same reason now given for continuing the civilian, Mr. Bache, at the head of this work, which was given for thirty years for retaining Mr. Hassler in the same place, namely, that there is no other man in the country that can conduct the work. But that is a tribute which servility and interest will pay to any man who is at the head of a great establishment; and is always paid more punctually where the establishment ought to be abolished, than where it ought to be preserved; and for the obvious reason, that the better one can stand on its own merits, while the worse needs the support of incessant adulation."

In 1848 another effort was made to conform the Coast Survey to the original plan, in practice as well as in theory. Every consideration in its favor, urged in 1843, was greatly strengthened by additional experience. The cost of the concern had increased, and the number of men in the public service competent to conduct it had also increased. In every aspect of the case it was a propitious time for the purpose. But, neither the aggravation of the necessity, nor the increase of means to consummate the reform, were equal to the power of the Vicar of Bray.

The Superintendent himself was a standing refutation of the preposterous assumption that recourse to civilians was indispensable to the work; yet, in the face of it, the pretence was made *available*. Much of the work was then and had been performed by officers furnished by *the army and navy, and so their capabili*ties stood vindicated. The very education, the *results of which the Superintendent was selling* to the Government at $6,000 per annum as a civilian, he had acquired as a Cadet, at the cost of that very Government. Himself a graduate of West Point, the fitness of other graduates to do what he professed to do was denied; as if the capacity of such as continued in the service of the Government which educated them, was, by their honorable fidelity made less, but might be enlarged by entering the same service in a civil capacity at a high salary! The absurdity of this pretence is glaring enough to make it impotent against common sense, but the affectation of belief in it may give baneful potency to the evil practice upon which the fallacy is founded. The practice deserves anything but encouragement at the hands of Congress.

Experience was not lost upon Mr. Benton, who again urged the committal of the work to United States officers. He said:

"I know that officers wish it—that they feel humiliated at being supposed incompetent to it—and, if found to be so, are willing to pay the penalty by being dismissed the service. Incompetency is the *only ground upon which a civil superintendent* and a list of civil assistants can be placed over them. And, is that objection well founded? Look at Maury, whose name is the synonym of practical and astronomical knowledge. Look to that Dr. Locke, *once on the medical staff of the navy, &c.*

And are we to presume our naval officers incompe*tent to the conduct of this Coast Survey, when it has* produced such men as these—when it may contain within its bosom we know not how many more such? In 1807 we had no navy—we may say none, for it was small, and going down to nothing. Then it might be justifiable to employ an astronomer. In 1832 the navy had fought itself into favor; but Mr. Hassler, the father of the Coast Survey, was still alive, and it was justifiable to employ him as an astronomer. But now there is no need for a civil astronomer, much less for a civil superintendent, and the whole work should go to the navy. We have naval schools now for the instruction of officers; we have officers with the laudable ambition to instruct themselves. The American character, ardent in everything, is preëminently ardent in the pursuit of knowledge. In every walk of life, from the highest to the lowest, from the most humble mechanical to the highest professional employment, knowledge is a pursuit and a laudable object of ambition with a great number. We are ardent in the pursuit of wealth—equally so in the pursuit of science. The navy partakes of the laudable ambition. You will see an immense number of the naval officers, of all ages and of all ranks, devoting themselves, with all the ardor of young students, for the acquisition of knowledge; and are all these, the whole naval profession, to be told that none of them are able to conduct the Coast Survey—none of them able to execute the act of 1807, none of them able to find shoals and islands within twenty leagues of the coast, to sound a harbor, to take the distance and bearings of headlands and capes—and all this within sixty miles of the shore? Are they to be told this? If they are, and it could be told with truth, it would be time to go to reducing. But it cannot be said with truth. The naval officers cannot only execute the act of 1807, but they can do anything, if it was proper to do it, which the present Coast Survey is engaged in, over and beyond that act. They can do anything that the British naval officers can do; and the British naval officers conduct the Coast Survey of that great Empire. We have many that can do anything that Admiral Beaufort can do, and he has conducted the British Coast Survey for twenty years, and has stood examination before select committees of the British House of Commons, which have showed that no civil superintendent was necessary to guide him."

If this Coast Survey needed retrenchment and reform then, the cogency for it now is greater by ten years further illustration of its abuses and by at least as many millions more of cost. The States not on the seaboard do not feel the value of the work to an extent which will allow their forbearance toward the present arrangement of it to be counted on much longer. It is not apparent to them that expenditure and patronage, wholly dispensed outside of their limits, is of any advantage to them, and the continuance of the work under any system whatever is jeopardized; because, while the benefits are not felt there, its evils are, in the increase of the public burdens, and by mean persecution and prescription from that quarter, of their men of science whose reputation is dearer to them than is the Coast Survey. Besides, the work itself has not escaped criticism of a sort which imperatively demands that the justness of it shall be ascertained. The correctness of charts has been impeached in high quarters, and new *surveys have been found necessary, because* contractors dared not erect their structures from points established by the Coast Survey.

*The Mexican war, as well as the recent embroil*ment with Utah, demonstrates that the familiarity of our people with the use of fire arms insures us *at all times the possession of material for* an army, while their spirit and patriotism make it certain that we need no standing army; the supply of volunteers has always been more than equal to the occasion. The same experience which proves no lack of troops, does, however, betray a want of properly educated officers. Our noble-spirited volunteers should not again be sent into the field under command which digs ditches on the wrong side of the embankments. The true policy is to keep our military and naval schools in the highest state of efficiency, and so secure at all times an educated staff for our Army and Navy. The country will be compensated for the entire cost in the first campaign of the next war, and a more valuable compensation still will accrue to it in times of peace, if it shall commit the Survey of the Coast, and kindred enterprises, to the accomplished men who annually graduate in its own academies.

This feeble presentation of an enormous public wrong, productive of more private injustice and oppression than any other abuse practiced under the Government, cannot better be concluded than in the last words uttered by Mr. Benton upon the *same subject matter, near the close of his life.* He said:

"The friends of economy in Congress, when once more strong enough to form a party, will have a sacred duty to perform to the country—that of diminishing, by nearly one-half, the present mad expenditures of the Government; and the abolition of the present Coast Survey establishment should be among the primary objects of retrenchment. It is a reproach to our military and naval officers, and besides untrue in point of fact, to assume them to be incapable of conducting and of performing this work; it is a reproach to Congress to vote annually an immense sum on the civil *superintendence and conduct of this work, when there* are more idle officers on the pay-roll than could be employed on it." B. B.

JAPAN.

Provisions of the Harris Treaty, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger.

U. S. S. Powhatan,
Simoda, Japan, Aug. 3, 1858.

Messrs. Editors: Mr. Townsend Harris, U. S. Consul General to Japan, has just concluded a most important treaty. Instead of continuing our Summer's cruise, therefore, direct to Hakodadi, we return first to Shanghae for the purpose of putting a bearer of dispatches on board of the Overland Mail steamer. I suppose the treaty will reach Washington about the time this letter does Philadelphia. Let me tell you all about it—how and when it was signed, &c., &c.

We had been at anchor here one day, and it was the 26th ult. Toward night Mr. Harris and his Secretary came on board as the guests of the Commodore. *Shortly after midnight there was a great hubbub along*side, and it soon became known that the Vice-Governor of Simoda was also on board, with his suite, as our guests during the round trip to Kanagawa. Kanagawa is the port at which Commodore Perry signed our last treaty, and now at daylight on the 27th, we were going there on a similar errand. Daylight came, steam and the anchor up, and away we went, at the rate of ten knots. The Vice-Governor and suite could scarcely comprehend this speed, and looked with admiring wonder at the regular workings of the *ponderous engines. An hour passed, and upon our* right we had the smoking volcanic island of Chosima, *while upon our left opened the magnificent bay of* Yeddo. Turning our back upon Chosima, we steered boldly in through the headlands of the bay, and shortly passed the city of Uraga on the left-hand shore. *Off that city we passed swiftly through a large fleet of* junks, the crews of which gazed at us in evident wonder and gratification. Not so, however, with the government officers of Uraga, who, in their swift sculling boats, threw themselves in our path, often at the risk of being run down. They shouted, gesticulated, and did everything in their power to make us stop; but the only satisfaction they got was from our Japanese guests, who enlivened by frequent potations and our rapid progress, stood upon the hurricane deck with us, waved their fans, and shouted, "Americai Yakuhama!" as we dashed quickly by.

Arrived within a few miles of Kanagawa, we suddenly found ourselves sticking fast in the mud. Fortunately the tide was rising, and we soon backed off and anchored in seven fathoms, after a run of less than seven hours, and within three miles of our port. One of the Vice Governor's suite at once went on shore and started for Yeddo. He carried the information of our arrival, and an invitation to several of the *Princes, Mr. Harris' friends, to come down and visit* him. The next morning our courier returned and informed us that the letter had been delivered, and that Cinage-no-Kami and Higo-no-Kami would soon follow him. While thus awaiting their arrival, several of the officers were anxious to visit Kanawaja, but the Commodore very properly threw cold water upon the plan, as it would have been an infraction of the treaty. He would not even consent to our pulling to a neighboring bank with our fishing lines, so we resorted, as usual, to books, chess, or cigars. On the morning of the 29th, we awoke to find that a *Japanese steamer had arrived from Yeddo* during the night, and to be informed that we were to be in uniform at once, as two Kami, or Princes, might visit the ship at any moment. They, however, had the good sense to put off their visit until 9½ A. M., at which hour we had prepared leisurely for their reception.

Now, I want the reader to stop here a moment, and reflect upon the strangeness of such a thing as *a Japanese steamer*. Four years since, Commodore Perry startled their simple ideas with the shrill whistle of the locomotive, and now, here is a Japanese steamer of war, manned solely by Japanese, and yet running like any other steamer. Several of us went on board to visit her, after the signing of the treaty, and were really surprised at her cleanliness, warlike look, and at the knowledge of her engineers. At her peak flew the red sun, on a white ground, which is the national flag, and I really believe that at this moment she could capture any Portuguese man-of-war of her class. Thus has Portugal descended the ladder, while the people that were swindled by her merchants hundreds of years since, have suddenly taken a spring of several rounds. While upon this subject of our visit, I will say all that I have to mention in regard to it. We were kindly received by the two Princes, con*ducted over the ship, and treated to cake*, sweet-meats, sakie, and tea, in the unpretending cabin. *When we took our leave we were, according to Ja*panese custom, presented with a "token of esteem," which, in this case, was a box of very delicious fruits, sugared. *Her name was the Quaatomaru, or Flying Sea-horse*, and she was a present from the Dutch. The *name of her captain was* Tanabori Keizor, and he was a very fine-looking man. In common with his officers, he was allowed to wear the Imperial arms as a mark of national confidence. He subsequently returned our visit, when I presented him with a Colt's revolver, to his unlimited joy. This, however, he could not accept, unless it was offered through the Commodore or Consul; the former, therefore, removed the difficulty by becoming the nominal donor. Now for the visit of the two Princes.

They came alongside in two boats—themselves and immediate suite in the first, and their attendants in the second. Cinage-no-Kami came over the side first. He was an old man, and had been the Consul's daily companion during his month's residence at Yeddo. Of course he was warmly received. Next came Higo-no-Kami, a man of probably thirty-five years, of commanding mien, and of the finest Japanese face I have yet seen. He was followed by "Moriyama Yenosky," the intelligent interpreter, who figures so largely in Commodore Perry's account of his visit. Finally came the *suite*, and then the attendants, in another boat. The whole party moved gracefully aft and ascended the ladder leading to the poop-deck, while a salute of 19 guns was being fired in their honor. Moriyama speaks English quite fairly, and Dutch *perfectly*. Mr. Heusken's, the Consul's Secretary, also speaks Dutch and English alike, and thus were ideas interchanged. It seems that the treaty had all been arranged some months back at Yeddo, and so the only thing to be done now was to read it over and sign. After we had shown them the ship, and regaled them with a cold lunch in the cabin, therefore, the latter was given up to Mr. Harris, his Secretary, the two Princes, and Moriyama, who remained closeted together for an hour or more. Then the doors were opened and the latter returned to their steamer, with the understanding that they were to come on board again at 4 P. M. and sign the treaty.

At 2:30 we sent our boats for them, and as the appointed hour arrived they were alongside. Punctual fellows are these Japanese; everything with them is system, and moves like clock-work. The nations of the West might well imitate them in this respect. Another "cheering" now took place, and at the end of another hour the doors were again thrown open. [illegible] that time—a treaty which will accomplish more than everything which has been done heretofore. The signing having been officially announced, the American and Japanese flags were hoisted side by side at the fore, and a national salute of 21 guns fired from our heavy shell-guns.

"They will hear this salute at Yeddo!" said the Consul, "and it will have its effect." As for the Princes, they evinced the greatest satisfaction at beholding our flags side by side, and finally took their departure in the lightest spirits. In the meantime their steamer had been getting up steam, and they were no sooner on board than she tripped her anchor and paddled away for Yeddo. The next morning we also left, and regained our present anchorage the same afternoon. During our return trip Mr. Harris talked as pleasantly as usual. He is certainly the most observing man I ever saw, and understands thoroughly the Japanese character. *All of our success with these people is owing to him*, to his tact, to his long residence in the East, to his sound judgment, and to his pleasant smile and courteous demeanor. I would stop a moment to give an idea of his "pleasant conversation:"

You would have laughed had you seen the expression of Cinage-no-Kami's face when I told him, during *my second visit to Yeddo*, of a strange fact concerning dogs. You've heard it, I suppose, but he had not. I said to him: "Cinage-no-Kami, do you know that if you see a dog with a white spot upon any part of his body, that the end of his tail will also have a white spot?" He thought first that he had not understood me, but when the question was repeated to him, he looked singularly puzzled. "It is, of course, a joke of yours," he at length replied. "Not at all," was my answer. "Send out now and bring in all the spotted dogs you can find, and I'll convince you before dinner." Of course, there was a dozen dogs with more or less white spots about them introduced in a very short time, and, as I had expected, they all had white tips to their tails. Cinage-no-Kami examined them all himself, looked more puzzled than ever, and finally said that "three dogs certainly upheld the story, but that he would find a dozen before the next day that would refute it." I laughed, and told him that the whole of Yeddo couldn't produce such a dog, and he said: "Well, we will see." So you may imagine the white-spotted-dog hunt which came off that evening. Still they failed to find the one they wanted. It soon got to the Emperor's ears, and finally became the talk of Yeddo. One day they thought they had me. A dog was dragged into my room in a most triumphant manner.

"See here!" exclaimed Cinage-no-Kami, "here is a dog with a white spot on his back and a black tail! What do you say to that?"

"Part the hairs on the end of his tail, and tell me what you see," I replied. They did so, and looked up with a disappointed air. They had discovered several milk-white hairs on the very tip, that had been concealed by the outer ones. After that they gave it up. Here's another specimen of his conversation:

"One night we were sitting by the light of several wax candles, the wicks of which were, as usual, of paper; of course, they required snuffing very often. 'Why don't you burn your candles so as to do away with the necessity of snuffers?' I asked.

"'What is that you say? Do you want us to burn them upside down?'

"'Something of that kind,' I replied. 'Incline them thus, at an angle of 45 deg. Now see how soon a bowl will form in the same plane with the face, and how nicely the wick will *drop off* when it gets long enough!' They watched me with interest, and seemed highly gratified at the result. Ah! they are an intelligent, unpretending, and amiable people, and what is more, have the highest opinion of us and our country. They asked me, not long since, in case of any difficulty with the English and French, I would not assist them with my advice. I replied, 'Certainly,' but advised them at the time to see them when they came, and grant readily all just demands. This they are inclined to do. I have now in my possession the first thing of the kind that has ever left Japan—this is an autograph letter from the Emperor to the President. Heretofore, all letters, treaties, &c., have been signed in his name by some one of his *Ministers. This is a great triumph.*"

I might fill columns with matter similar to the above, but am cramped for space. Let us now get at some of the treaty as Mr. Harris felt authorized to make known. I suppose you will see it in full in the Washington papers shortly after the reception of this. Among other things, then, it provides:

Firstly.—That the tax of six per cent. for coining our money into theirs, now paid by the American purchaser of Japanese exports, shall be dispensed with.

Secondly.—The annual practice of "trampling upon the cross," which has existed at Nagasaki only since about the year 1690, is to be continued no more after the 4th of July next, and our ministers and families to reside at Yeddo.

Thirdly.—The provisions of the treaty to take effect from and after July 4, 1859. The opening of certain new ports forms an exception to this article.

Fourthly.—Americans may build churches and worship their God, and religious freedom is also granted to all Japanese.

Fifthly.—The port of Simoda is to be closed, and that of Kanagawa opened in its place. Hiogo, and the great city of Osaca, of which it is the seaport, are also to be opened. At Hiogo the water is so bold that vessels may moor close alongside the beach, and the back country is the most productive and thickly populated of Japan.

Sixthly.—A stipulation is made in the article that opens Kanagawa, which is only 17 miles from Jeddo, which protects the latter from the visits of foreigners. Mr. Harris says, however, that this will not last long. Such a stipulation was not necessary, for, by Commodore Perry's treaty, we should have been allowed to ramble around Kanagawa, to such a distance that the site of Jeddo would have been included.

Seventhly.—Japanese coin may be exported, and the purchase of it American gold must be weighed against Japanese gold, and silver against silver. The copper ("Tseny") shall be excepted by this article, unless it also be weighed against copper coin.

The foregoing is the sense of the several parts of the treaty of which we have heard the Consul speak; and if it contain nothing more at all, this much were of vast moment. *The single article granting religious* toleration alone is a vast triumph. But it is a triumph which must be carefully received. Japan is not yet ready for the modern missionary; nor must it be lost sight of that it was to the missionaries of 1600 that her *long seclusion has been owing. It was the* unchristian feuds of Catholic priests of rival societies, which then deluged Japan with blood, and we have now more rival societies (denominations) than then; and I much doubt if feeling is not equally as bitter. The Japanese are like all liberal, and sincere, and humble Christians in one respect at any rate. They cannot understand how people can worship the same God, or God who says "Love thy neighbor as thyself," and yet who can fight over a convert, and abuse each other behind each other's backs. How, then, is Japan to be converted? The answer is simple enough—by *example*. Let our citizens settle in and about the ports that have been, and that yet will be opened to us. Let some of them be *latent* missionaries, if you will, but nothing *active* but strict morality and kindness of bearing. Thus will their love and esteem be won, for they are a people who appreciate the most trivial act of kindness. When our citizens muster in sufficient force at any one place, let them build a small church, just as they would at home. When one church will not contain them, build a second, a third, a fourth; and I will venture to predict that the *Government will build their churches for them rather* than throw any obstacle in their way. Thus may a part of Japan be converted, while the other part must unavoidably be degraded by the vices and rascality which follow in the wake of commerce.

Now take another view of this subject. Suppose that next year a dozen or more sincere but rival Missionaries burst suddenly into Japan, and begin to proclaim as many different creeds. One says there are three Gods in one; you must do this and you must not do that, if you expect to be saved. Another there is but one God, and that all men are destined by His mercy to be saved. One need not ask what the result of all this would be—it is self-evident. These honest, and simple minded, and sensible people would say—"We had better stick to our gods of stone, for these foreigners all seem to think differently." Let commerce, therefore, open the road for the missionary, as it has already opened it for the sailor. Commerce, assisted by the example of those who settle among them and share, occasionally their simple hospitality. Let us now turn to another subject—that of coal and coal mines.

When Commodore Perry made our first treaty, there was but one coal deposit known of in Japan—that near Nagasaki. Now they are working a second near Hakodadi, at the other extreme of the empire, and quite lately a third mine has been opened near Jeddo. Thus we have coal in the centre and at each extreme of the empire. In quality, however, it is none of the best, at least so much of it as has come under our observation. It contains sulphur, iron, pyrites, is semi-bituminous, liable to spontaneous combustion, and leaves a great quantity of ashes and *clinker. Three years since I was so unfortunate* as to have to burn it with small flue boilers; and then we had to "haul fires" every 36 hours to "clean flues"—it made so much soot. Now, we find it to burn like tinder in these *large* flue boilers of ours; but it almost smothers us with its sulphuric vapor, its dense black smoke, and its showers of powder-like soot. *For that which we obtained at Nagasaki we paid* $6 50 the ton, but for another lot which is now coming on board we shall pay $6 37. These prices include the straw sacks in which it is put up, the labor of filling them, and the hire of boats for bringing it on board. The reader will be surprised to hear how cheap labor is in Japan—the daily hire of a Coolie, he feeding himself, is eight cents. Let us now turn from the subject of coal to that of money. Gold in Japan does not represent the value that it does in other countries—at least not until the Fourth of July next. Sixteen gold dollars in the United States are exactly equal to sixteen silver ones—that is, they weigh sixteen dollars' worth of gold minus the alloy. Here, however, the same amount of gold is only worth a fraction over $5 33. Or, in other words, with us the relative value of gold and silver is as 1 to 16, and in Japan as 1 to 3⅓. This will account for the singularity of the following table, which exhibits the different coins of the country, their value, &c.

GOLD COIN OF JAPAN.

"Cobank," or "four Itzebu piece," oval in form, about as thick as a three-cent piece; weight 176 grains troy; pure gold; value $1 32; do. as compared with American gold coin, about $7 18.

"Itzebu," oblong in form; about as thick as a ten-cent piece; weighs 43 grains; is slightly alloyed; value 33 cents; do. compared with American gold, about $1 75.

"Half Itzebu," oblong in form; passes as a "gold coin," but is really only silver, plated with gold; weighs 36 grains; value 16¼ cents; do. as compared with American coin, undetermined.

SILVER COIN OF JAPAN.

"Itzebu," oval in form; weighs 133 grains; pure silver, value 33 cents.

"Half Itzebu," oval in form; weighs 39½ grains; value 8¼ cents.

COPPER COIN OF JAPAN.

"Tseny," round, with square hole in centre; weighs 15 grains; value 1-63 cent; do. as compared with American copper cent, ½ cent. Heavily alloyed with iron.

"Four Tseny piece," round with square hole in centre; weighs 75 grains; value 1-16 cent. [illegible]

[illegible] compared with American coin, about equal; [illegible] pure [illegible] compared with American [illegible].

[illegible] you probably know that in the United [illegible] worth from 50 to 60 cents per pound. [illegible] therefore, that you or I had it in our [illegible] load a ship with these "T'seny," at about [illegible] per pound, what a speculation we should [illegible]. The Japanese have foreseen this, however, as [illegible] and I, and taken care to guard against it. [illegible] the other day that I should like to have [illegible] of the above coin as specimens. I therefore applied to the Governor of Nagasaki, and got a few at [illegible] value. Upon trying to get some more [illegible] from the Governor of this place, he required [illegible] to weigh gold against gold and silver against silver. [illegible] I obtained [illegible] complete sets at a cost of [illegible]. So much for Japanese money. After the [illegible] of next July, any and every one will be able to [illegible] upon the same terms.

[illegible] I am going to mention a most interesting fact. [illegible] Aug. 1, 1858, I attended divine [illegible] upon the soil of Japan. We had our chaplain, [illegible] in a large heathen temple, several [illegible] and over a hundred of ourselves, officers [illegible] from this ship and the *Mississippi*. The [illegible] was the residence which had been assigned [illegible] and his secretary [illegible]. We had the Episcopal [illegible] two hymns, and a very appropriate [illegible] "Glory be to God on high, [illegible] on earth peace, good-will toward men."

CHINA.

Movements of the Plenipotentiaries, &c.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger.

SHANGHAE, Friday, Sept. 3, 1858.

We left Simoda on the 5th inst., bound to this place, via Nagasaki, with the Treaty. The second day [illegible] we encountered quite a severe gale, which [illegible] us quite roughly, and caused us to wish [illegible] vessels safely under shelter. Entering [illegible] after a passage of six days, we noticed the wreck of a European vessel at the mouth of the harbor, evidently a victim of the late typhoon. She subsequently proved to be the Dutch ship *Cassandria*, [illegible] having a [illegible]. All hands had been saved with the exception of one [illegible], who was drowned while striving to save the Captain's wife. Shortly after we had anchored, the [illegible] fired a heavy gun from the heights, near the [illegible] of the harbor, as a signal that another vessel was coming in, and a little later, the *Minnesota* hove in sight, and came to under the outer point. Upon [illegible] we found that she was from Shanghae, where she had been driven by the cholera—that Mr. Reed had remained behind to meet a second edition of Chinese Commissioners, and that she had lost ten men. The next day another death took place—after which the disease seemed to disappear. When we left her on the 16th ult. the "health of the ship" was almost entirely restored. These deaths were confined exclusively to the crew, and were the result in most cases, of exposure and excesses while on liberty at this place. Readers having friends on board of her, therefore, need experience no uneasiness as to their health. We are now hourly expecting her return, when Mr. Reed and suite will resume their quarters on board, and we shall return in company to Japan.

All manner of business is extremely dull here at present. There are 163 vessels, mostly Americans, anchored around us, only two of which are loading for the United States. These are the *Pampero* and [illegible], neither of which will average over $10 per ton; they are both bound to New-York. A revival of trade is confidently looked for, however, before the end of the month. The Chinese merchants look upon those 163 ships, and say "We will not lower our price of tea, for these vessels must all be loaded, and, before long, the foreign merchants must come up to our mark." The latter, on the contrary, reason, that when the Chinese see they are determined not to pay the full prices, they themselves will fall. Thus both parties are waiting for "something to turn up."

It is with regret that I have to state, that since our arrival here our ship also has suffered from the cholera. It is now all over, however, and we have passed through it with the loss of only three men. The weather is at length cool, and no more cases reported, either ashore or afloat, for the last week. I will end this letter, by giving you an account of the diplomatic proceedings up to this time.

Yesterday Lord Elgin returned from Japan in the English steamer *Furious*, where he had been to make a [illegible] treaty with that people. It seems that he was permitted to steam as near Yeddo as the depth of water would admit of, when he anchored within three-fourths of a mile of it, and went on shore. He was kindly received and entertained in Yeddo for ten days, during which time he succeeded in obtaining a most satisfactory treaty. The Secretary of our Consulate [illegible] of Simoda accompanied him, and assisted as interpreter. His Lordship speaks in the kindest terms of this act of national courtesy, and looks upon Japan as "the finest country in the East." He reports that the Russian Count Poutiatin left Yeddo on the 20th [illegible] for this place—he also having made a most satisfactory treaty. We are consequently at a loss as to the whereabouts of his Russian Excellency, as the *Furious* left a week later. Baron Gros, the French Minister, is here, but the French Admiral, with his squadron, is in Cochin China, where, assisted by several thousand Spanish troops from Manila, he is probably now fighting for a most filibuster-like end. New Chinese Commissioners are on their way here from Pekin, and are expected to arrive on the 10th of October, when the American, English, French and Russian Ministers all expect to be here to meet them. In the intervening month, however, Mr. Reed will visit the port of Nagasaki, Japan, in the *Minnesota* and we shall accompany him in the *Powhatan*. This trip is almost a necessary one for our able Minister, who, though in the enjoyment of very good health, is evidently in want of recreation and a bracing air to counteract the effects of incessant occupation and a debilitating climate.

Speaking of Mr. Reed, the manner in which he has executed the important and *delicate* commission intrusted to him reflects as great credit upon his ability and sound judgment as upon his sense of propriety and *savoir faire*. Coming here as *a neutral* to effect a treaty with the Chinese, against whom his brother commissioners were pointing their guns, he necessarily found himself at times in positions of great delicacy, from which he could only emerge gracefully by the exercise of a firm and dignified policy, tempered by a prudent and considerate judgment. This he has undoubtedly succeeded in. He has made a valuable treaty—which has doubtless been published in the United States before this—and when he returns, he will carry with him the esteem of all with whom he was thrown in contact. The Administration could not have selected a more competent diplomatist to execute its difficult behests. We sail on the 6th for Japan, and thence to Hong Kong and Manila. Trade is [illegible] dull here, and there are more than a hundred vessels awaiting [illegible] cargoes. H.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 329, 143, 318, 491, 492, [illegible], 41, 439, 276, 264, 341, 394, 467, 100, 496, 147, [illegible], 401, 404, 405, 407, 411, 417, [illegible], 512, 521, 569.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*, with a Jury—Nos. 271, 290, [illegible], 227, 349, 350, 353, 354, 359, 362, 363, 365, 366, 367, [illegible], 416, 419, 420, 428, 427, 799. *Part II.*, without a Jury—[illegible], 402, 403, 404, 405, [illegible], 410, 411, 412, [illegible], 493.

SUPREME COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 3584, 4862, 4963, 5011, [illegible], 4499, 3936, 4146, 3803, 4645, 4879, 4946, 5021, 5109, [illegible], 3795, 3293, 3378, 3131, 3762, 3758, 3577, 1538, [illegible]. *Part II.*—Same as Wednesday, with the following, viz.: [illegible].

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Davies.

In the matter of the Cemetery of the Evergreens.—This was an application for the Court to establish the election of John Hoope, Thomas Palmer and David Lyne, as Trustees of the Cemetery of the Evergreens. Mr. Hoope, in his petition, states that [illegible] seven members [illegible] the association, three of whom were required to be elected by the persons possessing lots in the Cemetery, on the first Monday in October last. He claims that at such election he and Thomas Palmer and David Lyne were elected trustees for three years, from the first Monday in October, 1858. The Inspectors of the election gave them their certificates, as trustees, and they profess to be willing to enter upon their duties at once, but are prevented from so doing by Samuel E. Johnson, Edward Copland, Henry L. Cathert and Sylvester M. Beard, who refuse to recognize their rights, and deny them the privilege of exercising the functions of their office, but the said persons have associated themselves with Robert G. Thursby, Orson H. Smith and [illegible], upon the pretence that they are the duly-elected trustees of said association. Judge Davies ordered the case to be referred to ex-Judge Kent to take proofs, &c., and to report to the Court.

Before Judge Clerke.

DECISIONS.

Wm. C. Amerman vs. D. H. Burtnett.—Motion for [illegible] granted.

[illegible] *vs. Samuel B. Williams.*—Motion for [illegible] granted; costs to abide event.

The Hudsonville Marble Co. vs. Elizabeth T. Banning et al.—Motion granted, without costs.

Benjamin F. Beekman et al. vs. Wm. J. McCormack et al.—Motion to set aside attachment denied, with $10 costs.

Alfred W. Baldwin vs. Emma Baldwin.—Judgment of divorce granted.

Before Judge Bosworth.

Close & Swick vs. Warner.—The answer [illegible] was, in fact, a compliance with the rule. [illegible] except that which sets up a counter-claim, should be stricken out on motion, or, if the parties go to trial upon it, could be held to admit the plaintiff's claim. The reason of that is, that the answer denies the purchase of all the goods to the amount of the order, and as the price, &c.

This is not good pleading.

As the defendant has given security, I think the answer may stand on the terms heretofore ordered. Plaintiff's cost of this motion to abide event, and the judgment to stand as security.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Before Judge Pierrepont.

Edmund Palmer vs. The New-York Floating Dry Dock Company.—This is an action to recover for personal injuries sustained by the plaintiff, who is a ship caulker, and was in January, 1851, employed to repair the steamship Ohio, which was on the apparatus owned by the defendants. Whilst at work thereon, the "standards" which were supplied by the Company gave way, being negligently and insufficiently set up, and in consequence thereof the plaintiff was precipitated down a distance of fourteen feet, striking most heavily on the deck, fracturing one of his arms and several of his ribs, and causing other bodily injuries. The plaintiff also alleges that he has lost permanently the use of one of his arms, and claims damages in $10,000. The defendants set up a [illegible] plaintiff [illegible] the standards and the scaffolding for the *Ohio*. The case has been tried before, when the Jury failed to agree, there being then a stockholder of the Company on the Jury.

TRIAL TERM—Nov. 16.

Before Judge Bosworth.

[illegible] FOR KILLING A PASSENGER.

Hewlett Sandford, Administrator of Gilbert Sandford, vs. The Eighth-avenue Railroad Company.—Plaintiff sued to recover damages for the benefit of the children of Gilbert Sandford, who was killed by being forcibly ejected from one of the defendant's cars. It appeared that deceased got on one of the cars down town, for the purpose of going to his residence, near Thirtieth-street. The car went a short distance, and then was forced to stop by the deep snow. The next evening deceased took a car to ride home, and refused to pay his fare, on the ground that he had paid it the night before, and that the Company had not carried him to his destination. After a further refusal to pay or to leave the car, he was shoved off the car by the conductor. He was shortly afterwards found by a policeman lying between the tracks. The officer took him to the Hospital, where it was discovered he was seriously injured in the spine, from which he afterwards died. Damages were claimed at $5,000. Verdict for plaintiff for $4,250.

Coles for plaintiff; John McKeon and Brown, Hall and Vanderpoel for defendants.

POLICEMEN SUING THE CITY FOR SALARIES.

Adolphus Mincho vs. The Mayor, &c.—Plaintiff sues to recover $133, being the difference between the salary of a detailed policeman at the rate of $500 per year, and the salary of a regular policeman at $600 per year, between the 1st of September, 1851, and the 1st of January, 1853, at which last mentioned date the ordinance equalizing the salaries of regular and detailed policemen was adopted. Plaintiff was a detailed policeman during the time aforesaid, and claims that he is entitled to the same salary as a regular policeman. Defendants set up that they had power to fix the salaries of the police, and that the duties of a detailed policeman were not so arduous as that of a regular one.

Plaintiff was examined in his own behalf, Mr. Busteed, for the defendants, objecting on the ground that the law providing for the examination of parties, giving to the plaintiff and defendant the same privilege, was not applicable in a case where a municipal corporation was a party. Mr. Busteed has often raised this point before, but it has been overruled in each instance. He expressed his intention to have it passed upon by the Court of Appeals. After hearing further evidence, the Judge dismissed the complaint.

There are sixteen similar cases on the Calendar, one of which was immediately taken up at the conclusion of the above. Mr. Clinton for plaintiff; Mr. Busteed for defendants.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Nov. 17.

Before Judge Daly and a Jury.

A STAGE PROPRIETOR ASSAULTS A DRIVER.

Henry Openheimer vs. John J. Duryea.—This was an action of assault and battery, alleged to have been committed by the defendant, who is one of the proprietors of a stage line in this City, upon the plaintiff, who, at the time, was a driver in the employ of the defendant. It appeared, from the evidence, that the parties got into an altercation, the defendant accusing the plaintiff with stealing money from the cash box. This the plaintiff denied, whereupon the defendant discharged him from his service in an extremely violent manner, as the plaintiff testified. It appeared on the part of the defense that the charge of peculation was well founded, and that no violence was used toward the plaintiff by the defendant. A verdict was rendered in favor of the plaintiff for six cents damages. S. Jones and George Carpenter for plaintiff. R. F. Andrews and George R. Thompson for defendant.

The Grand Jury Dismiss the Complaint Against Policeman Cairnes.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before City Judge Russell.

The trial of Nancy Hood, for arson in the first degree, was continued yesterday. The prosecution having offered in evidence a diagram of the premises, the defence commenced by calling their witnesses. Considerable time was lost, owing to the absence of these witnesses, and, when they were placed on the stand, their evidence was of trifling account. The remainder of the day was consumed by the summing up of defendant's counsel, and the Judge's charge. The Jury retired at 4½ o'clock, and, after the absence of an hour, returned into Court with a verdict of "Guilty of Arson in the second degree." The charge, as indicted, was capital, but, by the verdict, the prisoner's life is spared. The punishment now may be imprisonment for life, and cannot be less than imprisonment for seven years.

Policeman Cairnes, who was held to bail on Tuesday by Judge Russell, in the excessive sum of $10,000, found a bondsman yesterday morning in Mr. Henry T. Capen, of the firm of Jaffray & Co. In the afternoon, the Grand Jury dismissed the complaint against Cairnes, finding, that in shooting Hollis, he only acted in fulfillment of his duty.

The Allaire Will.

At the request of the counsel of Mrs. Allaire, we publish the following

CARD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The statement published in your paper of the 12th inst., and which has just been shown to the writer of this, respecting the *alleged* Will of the late James P. Allaire, now in course of Probate before the Surrogate's Court in this City, is a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end; such as "that the widow and executrix was not the lawful wife of the deceased," that "almost the entire estate of the deceased goes to her," that "the children, especially the blind one, has not been provided for by the deceased," that "all the children contest the will," that "Mr. Allaire never executed the paper purporting to be his will," whereas, it has already been fully proved that both the whole will and his signature to it are in his handwriting, and the only question, upon its execution, now under consideration by the Surrogate, is whether all the forms of the statute were technically complied with; as to which the evidence pretended to be reported in said statement, is garbled and defectively stated. The residue of this most unfair and malicious statement is what the contestants state "they *expect* to show," which the writer hereby brands as false and malicious throughout; and it was doubtless made in order, most indecently, to try to forestall the public mind upon a case, the legal investigation of which is only *about to commence*. The motives for publishing such a grossly false statement are obvious, and we trust the public will be too cautious to be influenced by it, but wait the result of the trial, to which we confidently appeal and invite attention.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the New-York Daily, Semi-Weekly, and Weekly Times.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, 1858.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 16, 1858.

Yards.	Beeves ([illegible])	Beeves ([illegible])	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth-st.	2686	3740	44	479	1503	.....
Browning's Sixth-street	.....	154	32	27	3691	.....
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st	.....	137	53	61	4187	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	41	91	83	1541	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	1067	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	2686	5110	220	650	11012	26045
Last week	3877	5156	196	674	10914	20126

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Yards and Bergen, for the year 1857 ... 3,148.
Receipts for the corresponding week last year ... 3,381.

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

Conveyance.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	692	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson River Railroad	1696	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson River Boats	253	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem Railroad	281	44	479	1503	.....
New-Haven Railroad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden & Amboy R. R.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On Foot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	1631	Canada	—
New-York	627	New-Jersey	18
Illinois	633	Missouri	82
Kentucky	125	Pennsylvania	—
Indiana	337	Texas	77
Virginia	—	Connecticut	—
Iowa	—	Michigan	—

Receipts of Hogs at ALLERTON'S Western Yards, foot of Fortieth-street, Hudson River, for the week ending Nov. 17, amount to 10,236 head, as follows:

Albany Propellers	2,649
Hudson River Railroad	4,641
Erie Railroad	2,140
From Hudson River Yards	806
Total	10,236

Report of Hogs received at Hudson River Drove-Yard, foot of Thirty-seventh-street, for the week ending Nov. 17, 1858:

By Erie Railroad	9,977
By New-Jersey Central Railroad	150
By Albany propellers	2,131
By Hudson River Railroad	3,116
Camden and Amboy Railroad	1,811
Total	17,189

The following is the report of Live Stock over the New-York and Erie Railroad, destined for New-York, for the week ending Nov. 17, 1858:

	Head.		Head.
Cattle	1,573	Calves	42
Hogs	10,157	Lambs	—
Sheep	2,211	Horses	1
Total			[illegible]

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium Cattle	9½c.@9¾c.	[illegible]
First quality	9c.@9½c.	8½c.@9c.
Medium quality	8c.@8½c.	7½c.@8c.
Poor quality	7c.@7½c.	6½c.@7c.
Poorest quality	6c.@6½c.	6c.@6½c.
General selling prices	[illegible]	[illegible]
Average of all sales	[illegible]	[illegible]

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. [illegible] Steers. BROWNING reports Beeves at [illegible]. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 7c.@9½c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

Notwithstanding the general previous experience that little beef is needed on Thanksgiving week when poultry is the staple animal food, the owners of Cattle crowded an unusual supply upon the market to-day. The total City receipt for the week ending to-day number 5,110 Bullocks, from which, however, 300 to 308 may be deducted from the general lighter weights, and poorer quality of the animals. The greatest anomaly, however, is that so large a number of bullocks should find purchasers at prices fully up to and even better than last week. Good bullocks were not over plenty, which may account for the slight advance of this grade. Those of medium quality sold even better than last week, and scallawags no worse. The only explanation we can give, is that the [illegible] weather now prevailing encouraged butchers to lay in a double stock, while the supply is ample and the prices still low.... In many parts of the West, owing to a poor crop, corn is too high to admit of feeding beef at its present current rates here, and feeders are sending forward their Cattle to be sold for whatever they will bring; 1,631, or nearly half of the 2,740 at Forty-fourth-street, came from Ohio alone.... Western drovers complain loudly that freights are too high for the present depressed prices. They are particularly down on the weighing system of Buffalo, and the charge of 40½c. ₱ 100 lbs. for any excess over 18,000 lbs. ₱ car. They complain that the Cattle are weighed immediately after being taken off and fed and watered, and that 50 lbs. ₱ animal of extra weight (of food) is charged for.... The Albany trade was not very brisk, only about 200 head having been sold to Eastern buyers. A similar number went to Brighton on the owners' account, making 400 in all.

Of the lots offered at Forty-second-street, we present the following memorandum:

A. WARNER forwarded 65 rather green three-year old Ohio steers, of 6½ cwt., which MEAD & HOLCOMB run out at near $54 ₱ head, or about 8½c. ₱ lb.

The same parties sold 72 light Indiana cattle, for PORTER & Co., at $30, each, or near 6c. ₱ lb. They were quite common 5 cwt. steers.

P. W. TAYLOR brought in 109 prime cattle from Madison County, Ohio, which TEED & EASTMAN divided and sold at 9c.@9½c. They were the best large lot in the yards, and weighed at home 1,625 lbs. gross. Buyers of the best meat were not long in finding them and thinning out the numbers.

C. G. TEED for E. W. GWYNNE, 52 good 8cwt. Ohio Cattle at 8½c.@9c.

T. C. EASTMAN, for EMERSON, BLACK & Co., 67 very fair Ohio cattle, rated 6¾ cwt. at 8½c.

W. H. HARRIS, on his own account, 80 nice Ohio steers, of 7¾ cwt. at 8½c.@9c.

HOAG & SHERMAN, for W. J. HUTCHINSON, 120 rather coarse and common Illinois stock of 1,200 lbs. gross, home weight, at 6c.@8c. This kind of cattle are too plenty to sell well to-day.

S. ULERY, for J. T. ALEXANDER, 113 Illinois cattle of grades ranging but little above scallawags to very good, at 7c.@9c. ₱ lb. They would average about 7 cwt.

WHITE & SON, for J. C. BONE, 121 Steers from Sangamon County, Ill., of 650 lbs. net at 7c.@9c. Quality medium to good. Also, for H. R. SMITH, 105 similar cattle from the same County, at equal prices. The cost on these last was $15 ₱ head, expenses here.

MURRAY & GLOVER, for YOCOM & WITHROW, 90 pretty good Ohio Steers, at 8c.@9c. on 8 cwt.

C. W. CONGER, for S. ULERY, 56 choice Ohio cattle, of 9 cwt., at 9c.@9½c. They were really prime animals, which fact butchers soon perceived.

Also, for MORRISON & BONE, 66 Illinois scallawags at 6½c.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Receipts have been rather larger than usual, but the increased demand has made an active market for them all.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 44 fresh Cows, selling at $25@$30 for ordinary, and $35@$45 for good, with a very few at $50@$60. Demand rather brisker.

BROWNING reports receipts of 32 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for ordinary, $35@$45 for good, and $50@$60 for extra animals. No change in the market.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 53 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $40@$50 for good, and $55@$65 for extras.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 91 Milch Cows, selling at $30@$35 for common; $40@$50 for good; with a few extra animals at $60@$70.

VEAL CALVES.

Market abundantly supplied, and prices ¼c.@½c. lower than last week.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 479 Veal Calves, selling at 4c.@7c. for good ones, with plenty of "bobs" at $1 50@$1 75 each. Very few Calves brought over 6½c. to-day, and we noticed some very fair ones offered at 5c. Market dull.

BROWNING reports receipts of 27 Veal Calves, selling generally at 4c.@7c. ₱ lb. Market unchanged.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 61 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@7c.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 83 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@6½c., and a very few of the choice at 7½c. Market brisk.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Supply good, and prices are a shade better. Good fat Sheep are worth 4½c. and even 5c. gross for the best.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 1,503 Sheep and Lambs. Sheep are selling at 4c.@4½c., ₱ lb., gross. Lambs are worth 4½c.@5c. Market abundantly stocked and sales slow to-day at moderate rates.

BROWNING reports receipts of 3,691 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at 4c.@4½c. for Sheep, and 4½c.@5½c., gross, for Lambs. A few of the best Sheep bring 5c. Market good, especially for fat Lambs. Supply moderate. Prices are a shade better.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 4,187 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $2 50@$4@$5 ₱ head.

THOS C. LARKIN reports sales of

93 Shp. & Lambs.	$305 60	217 Shp. & Lambs.	$604 56
109 Shp. & Lambs.	373 50	59 Shp. & Lambs.	186 75
45 Shp. & Lambs.	129 38	48 Shp. & Lambs.	144 00

Total 571 Sheep and Lambs, averaging $3 21 each.

SWINE.

Receipts of common, light hogs have been heavy. Good heavy Hogs are brisk at 5½c. Some stock unsold. Weather favorable.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 10,236 Hogs at the Western Yards, foot of Fortieth-street, selling at $5 25@$6 for good corn-fed Hogs. Good heavy Hogs are scarce, notwithstanding the total receipts have been large.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, pork-packers, at No. 200 Chambers-street, report sales as follows:

Live.		Dressed.	
Corn-fed, h'y	5¼c.@5½c.	Corn-fed	6¾c.@7¼c.
Corn-fed, l'ht	4¾c.@5c.	Light	5¾c.@6½c.

Still Hogs arrive slowly, with a light demand. Arrivals of corn Hogs have been heavy, but the demand is good.

A. F. TUSKER, Manager of the Hudson River Drove Yard, reports receipts of 17,180 Hogs—of which 1,380 were reported sent to Western Yards; 13,663 were sold and 2,146 left over.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 1,541 Sheep and Lambs. Sales by McGRAW & O'BRIEN were as follows:

80 Sheep at	$230 00	116 Sheep at	$306 30
88 Sheep at	293 00	123 Sheep at	342 50
126 Sheep at	365 50	121 Sheep at	302 87
133 Sheep at	388 81	196 Sheep at	636 37
138 Sheep at	437 93	60 Sheep at	204 25
70 Sheep at	140 00	98 Sheep at	462 50
65 Sheep at	434 50	1,416	$4,544 53

SHEEP-BROKERS' SALES AT BROWNING'S.

R. H. HUME reports sales of

260 Sheep at	$780 00	36 Sheep at	$116 00
182 Sheep at	515 00	42 Sheep at	111 62
53 Sheep at	195 00	110 Sheep at	302 00
179 Sheep at	525 07	175 Sheep at	441 75
254 Sheep at	724 38	1,2[illegible] at	$3,772 82

Average ₱ head, $3 06.

Sales of Sheep and Lambs at CHAMBERLIN'S, by JUDD & BUCKINGHAM:

No.	Amount.	Average.
190 sold for	$771 12	[illegible]
62 sold for	232 50	3 75
170 sold for	467 50	2 75
172 sold for	568 25	[illegible]
160 sold for	404 00	[illegible]
84 sold for	273 00	3 25
81 sold for	[illegible]	3 37½
10 sold for	26 25	2 62½
120 sold for	480 00	4 00
117 sold for	321 75	2 75
186 sold for	790 50	4 25
38 sold for	190 00	5 00
210 sold for	735 00	3 50
1602 sold for	$5,647 94	Av. $3 53

G. W. DORMAN, commission merchant, No. 118 Centre-row, West Washington Market, reports sales as follows:

	Live.	Dead.
Heavy Western Corn Hogs	5⅜@5⅝	7 @7¼
Light Western Corn Hogs	5¼@5⅜	6¼@6½
Light Common Corn Hogs	4¾@5	6¼@6½
Distillery Hogs	5 @5½	6¼@6½

Arrivals of good, heavy Corn Hogs are light, while thin light stock is abundant. The demand continues good for prime heavy hogs. No more light ones wanted at present.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Times.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, 1858.

The prices given in our report from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is retailed from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

During the past few days of cool weather the vegetable and other markets have shown more activity. In addition to a moderate shipping demand, grocers and private individuals are laying in a stock for Winter, especially of

Potatoes, sales of which are more lively, although prices can scarcely be said to rule higher than last week. Dealers are laying in freely. A few fresh arrivals of Nova Scotias are announced at 50c.@55c. ₱ bushel.

Sweet Virginias, in bulk, are not as plenty as a week ago, but are still in good supply. The trade in them has been very large for several weeks past.

Most of the root crops are plenty. Onions and Celery have advanced in consequence of a Thanksgiving demand.

Cabbages are not quite as plenty, but we do not advance the quotations.

Cranberries are scarcer, and advancing in price. We noticed a lot of very fine Eastern berries for which $16 ₱ bbl. was paid.

Apples are less plenty, and firmer in price. Most of the stock is now in.

Butter, fine table packages are in good demand. There is likewise a fair shipping demand. A large portion of the Fall Butter is of light color and of poorer quality than usual.

Eggs are not quite as scarce or high, but are far from being plenty. As heavy losses were sustained last season, on limed eggs, comparatively few were put down this year, and prices are likely to rule high. The trade is not as brisk, in consequence of high prices.

Poultry is particularly active, as is usually the case Thanksgiving week. The supply is, however, larger than usual, even for a poultry week—the regular and *irregular* stands of dealers fairly creaking beneath their burdens. People are not slow to discover that prices are low, and make heavy drafts upon the heaps of turkeys, geese, and chickens. At 12c.@14c. ₱ lb., large numbers of the poorer classes even, are treating their families to a Thanksgiving turkey.

Potatoes—Nova Scotia, ₱ bush	50	@ 55
Potatoes—Junes, ₱ bbl	$1 00	@$1 12
Potatoes—Dykemans, ₱ bbl	1 12	@ 1 37
Potatoes—Mercers, ₱ bbl	1 25	@ 1 75
Potatoes—Jersey Peach Blows, ₱ bbl	2 00	@ 2 25
Potatoes—Nort'n Peach Blows, ₱ bbl	1 63	@ 1 75
Potatoes—Common, ₱ bbl	87	@ 1 25
Potatoes—Sweet Virginia, bulk, ₱ bbl	1 50	@ 1 63
Potatoes—Sweet Delaware, ₱ bbl	1 50	@ 1 75
Potatoes—Sweet Camdens, ₱ bbl	2 25	@ 2 75
Potatoes—Sweet Jerseys, ₱ bbl	1 50	@ 1 75
Turnips—Flat, ₱ bbl	75	@ 1 00
Turnips—Ruta Baga, ₱ bbl	75	@ 1 00
Carrots—₱ bbl	1 25	@ 1 50
Parsneps—₱ bbl	1 25	@ 1 50
Beets—₱ bbl	1 25	@ 1 37
Salsafy—₱ 100 bunches	6 00	@ 8 00
Onions—Red and Yellow, ₱ bbl	1 50	@ 1 62
Onions—White, ₱ bbl	2 25	@ 2 50
Onions—₱ 100 strings	3 00	@ —
Garlic—₱ 100 bunches	3 00	@ 4 00
Cabbages—Common, ₱ 100	1 50	@ 2 50
Cabbages—Extra, ₱ 100	3 00	@ 4 00
Cauliflowers—₱ 100	6 00	@ 8 00
Celery—₱ doz	87	@ 1 25
Squashes—Marrow, ₱ bbl	1 25	@ 1 50
Pumpkins—Cheese, ₱ 100	5 00	@ 8 00
Cranberries—₱ bbl	12 00	@15 00
Apples—Greenings, ₱ bbl	2 75	@ 3 25
Apples—Spitzenbergs, ₱ bbl	3 00	@ 3 50
Apples—Prime Sweets, ₱ bbl	3 00	@ 3 50
Apples—Common, ₱ bbl	2 00	@ 2 50
Apples—Dried, ₱ lb	7	@ 7½
Quinces—Prime, ₱ bbl	4 00	@ 6 00
Peaches—Dried, ₱ lb	15	@ 17
Chestnuts—₱ bush	3 50	@ 4 00
Hickory Nuts—₱ bush	1 75	@ 2 00
Butter—Orange Co., pails, ₱ lb	25	@ 28
Butter—Orange Co., firkins, ₱ lb	22	@ 26
Butter—State, ₱ lb	18	@ 22
Butter—Ohio, ₱ lb	12	@ 15
Lard—In barrels	10	@ 11½
Lard—In kegs	11	@ 12½
Cheese—₱ lb	4	@ 9
Eggs—Fresh State, ₱ doz	23	@ 24
Eggs—Limed, ₱ doz	20	@ —
Fowls—Bucks County, ₱ lb	12	@ 13
Fowls—L. I. and Jersey, ₱ pair	62	@ 87
Chickens—₱ lb	10	@ 13
Turkeys—₱ lb	11	@ 13
Turkeys—Western, ₱ lb	8	@ 10
Turkeys—Wild, each	3 00	@ 4 00
Geese—₱ lb	8	@ 12
Ducks—₱ lb	11	@ 14
Ducks—Black, ₱ pair	50	@ 75
Ducks—Widgeon, ₱ pair	37	@ 63
Ducks—Wood, ₱ pair	50	@ 75
Pigeons—Squab, ₱ doz	1 25	@ 1 50
Woodcock—₱ doz	3 00	@ —
Partridge—₱ pair	50	@ 63
Quails—₱ pair	50	@ 63
Prairie Hens—₱ pair	75	@ 1 00
Snipe—Sand, ₱ dozen	37	@ 50
Snipe—Dowitches, ₱ doz	62	@ 87
Snipe—Brant, ₱ doz	75	@ 1 00
Plover—Golden, ₱ doz	1 75	@ 2 00
Roasting Pigs, each	1 00	@ 1 75
Rabbits—₱ pair	37	@ —
Venison—Carcass, ₱ lb	9	@ 11
Venison—Saddle, ₱ lb	12	@ [illegible]

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 17, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie R. R.	Southern boats.	Total.
Ashes, bbls	—	8	—	8
Flour, bbls	4,360	617	5,703	10,670
Wheat, bushels	4,000	—	—	4,000
Corn, bushels	10,256	—	—	10,256
Provisions, pkgs	1,196	252	1,241	2,689
Whisky, bbls	85	50	118	253

ASHES—Are heavy and languid to-day. Pots, $5 87½@$5 93; Pearls, $6 ₱ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—The near-by trade are now the principal buyers, in this market. The demand from this source, since our last, has been fair. From the West and South, the inquiry is restricted, as is also that from shippers. Stocks are generally moderate, and of some kinds of heavy work, quite light. Prices are well supported. We quote Men's thick and Kip Boots, 85c.@$1 30; Boys', 65c.@95c.; Youths', 55c.@75c.; Men's thick and Kip Boots, $1 75@$2 62½; Boys', $1 25@$1 75; Youths', $1@$1 37½; Women's Calf, Goat and enameled Boots, 90c.@$1 10; Women's Kip, grain and split Boots, 70c.@90c.; Misses', 60c.@80c.; Child's, 40c.@55c.; Men's India Rubbers, 80c.; Ladies' India Rubbers, 60c. In Boston, last week, a fair business was transacted, and prices for good, seasonable work were firm. Manufacturers in New-England are working actively, partly on goods for the Spring trade, the prospects of which begin to look encouraging. Shipments to California, on a liberal scale, continued to be made. To other places, exports were moderate. The total quantity cleared at the Boston Custom-house has been as follows:

	1858.	1857.
For the week, cases	7,070	1,517
Since Jan. 1	189,051	216,949
Total	196,121	218,466

In Philadelphia, the main reliance of sellers was the inquiry from the Pennsylvania dealers. Stocks were limited, and prices firm.

CANDLES—Adamantine have been in good request, closing at 21c.@23c. ₱ lb. Other kinds have been moderately dealt in at former rates.

COFFEE—Has been very quiet to-day, sales having been confined to 30 bags Maracaibo, at 11¾c., and a few small lots of other kinds at unchanged rates. In Boston, 2,000 bags St. Domingo have been sold on private terms.

COPPER—Refined Ingot has been in demand, at 23c.@23½c. ₱ lb. Other kinds have been inactive.

COTTON—The market is pretty brisk, and prices are a shade firmer. Sales, to-day, 2,000 bales, including Middling Upland, at 11¾c.; do. Orleans, at 11¾c.; and other grades at proportionate rates.

DRY GOODS—The auction sales to-day, especially of Millinery and Hosiery goods, passed off satisfactorily, the competition having been tolerably vigorous.

FISH—Dry Cod are quiet at $3 75@$4 25 ₱ cwt. Mackerel and Herring are in slack demand at previous figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is not quite as brisk to-day, the demand being less active for State, though other kinds are in fair request. Prices are generally sustained. Sales 10,650 bbls.

Unsound rejected State, ₱ bbl	$3 50@$4 25
Standard Superfine State	4 45@ 4 70
Standard Extra State	4 95@ 5 15
Superfine Western	4 50@ 4 75
Fancy Ohio	4 90@ 5 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 90@ 6 50
Extra Ohio	5 40@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 45@ 5 55
Extra Genesee	5 70@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 75@ 8 50

Canadian is in demand at steady rates; sales 670 bbls., at $5 50@$6 25 for low to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Southern is in better request, at full prices; sales 2,800 bbls., at $5 05@$5 45 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 50@$9 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inquired for, at $3 30@$4 25 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive, at $3 75@$3 85 for Jersey, and $4 25, for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in fair demand at strengthening prices; sales to-day 36,500 bushels,—including very good White Canadian, in store, at $1 37; fair White Michigan at $1 30; do. Red (Winter) Western at $1 22; mixed Illinois at $1 11; unsound Chicago Spring at about 75c.; poor to good ordinary Red Southern at $1 12@$1 20 ₱ bushel. Corn is depressed and prices tend downward; sales 30,000 bushels at 72c.@75c., chiefly at 74c.@75c. for mixed Western, ₱ bush. Rye is in moderate request, at about former prices; sales have been reported of 4,000 bushels State, at 74c. ₱ bushel. Barley has been purchased to the extent of 3,000 bushels State, at 73c.@80c.; and 8,000 bushels Canada East, at 80c.@85c. ₱ bushel. Oats have been moderately inquired for, at former rates. We quote Western at 50c.@52c.; Canada at 51½c.@53c.; State at 47c.@49c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 43c.@47c.; and Southern at 41c.@45c. ₱ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales in Boston, 550 bales Bags at 9c.@10c., each, and 175 bales Bagging at 12½c.@12¾c., ₱ yard, 6 months' credit.

HAY—Sales 1,000 bales North River at 45c.@55c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Is inactive at old quotations.

HIDES—Sales since our last 9,000 Buenos Ayres, &c., to arrive, part at 26c. ₱ lb., 6 months.

HOPS—Sales 25 bales new at 10c.@15c., ₱ lb.

IRON—Sales 130 tons Scotch Pig at $24 50@$25 25 ₱ ton, usual credit.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 37½ ₱ thousand.

LIME—Rockland, 70c. for Common, and 85c.@87½c. for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—The market is very quiet, and we can report sales of only 50 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 23c.@24c.; and, by auction, 35 hhds. inferior do. do. at 18c.@19c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin, Tar, and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Sales have been reported of 450 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 50c.@51c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—The demand for the leading kinds is moderate at yesterday's quotations. In New-Bedford, during the week ending Nov. 15, sales were made of 2,000 bbls. Crude Sperm, mainly at $1 21@$1 22, but including 40 bbls. "Head" at $1 30; also, 5,000 bbls. Crude Whale at 52c.@53c. ₱ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States for the Week ending Nov. 15, 1858:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to date	70,817	181,804	1,470,600
Same time last year	75,309	229,327	1,996,600

PROVISIONS—Pork is rather quiet, being held higher; sales 900 bbls., in lots, at $17 50@$17 62½ for Mess, and $13 87½@$14 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Pickled meats have been lightly dealt in at 9c.@9½c. for Hams, 7½c. for Sides, and 6c.@6½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard continues in demand at former rates; 325 bbls. in lots, at 10¾c.@10⅞c., and 500 kegs at 11½c., ₱ lb. Beef is in good request at previous figures; sales 400 bbls., in lots, at $9 50@$11 for repacked Western Mess; $11 25@$12 for extra do.; $8@$9 50 for Country Mess; $6 25@$7 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $18@$20 ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $13 25@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter is in request at 12c.@18c. for Ohio; 15c.@21c. for common to good State, and 22c.@25c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is worth 7½c.@9c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 150 tcs. at $3@$3 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—The demand is moderate, at 9½c.@10c. for Clover, ₱ lb., and $2 25@$2 [illegible] for Timothy, ₱ [illegible]. [illegible] Calcutta Linseed to arrive in Boston, were sold at $1 [illegible], cash, ₱ bushel. [illegible] to arrive, at [illegible]@10½c., ₱ lb.

SUGARS—The demand has been less active, and sales have been confined to 400 hhds., including Cuba, at 5¼c.@6¾c., the latter rate for choice Grocery; and Porto Rico at 6½c.@6¾c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—The auction sale, to-day, resulted in the disposal of all that was offered, at somewhat firmer rates for green, and full prices for black.

WHISKY—Sales 250 bbls., chiefly at 23½c., cash, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 400 bbls. Rosin at 2s., and 60 tons heavy goods at 15s. For London, 300 bbls. Crude Turpentine and 200 bbls. Rosin at 2s. 6d ₱ 280 lbs.; 60 tcs. Rice, and 50 tons heavy goods, at 20s. For Bremen, 100 tcs. Rice, ₱ steamer, at 35s. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A ship from New-Orleans to Liverpool, Cotton, at ⅜d.; one from an Eastern port to New-Orleans, Ice, on private terms, thence to Liverpool, Cotton, ⅜d.; one from New-Orleans to Trieste, 1¼c.; one from New-Orleans to a port in the North Sea, ½d.; one from Apalachicola to Liverpool, ⅜d.; one from Savannah to Cadiz, Timber, $17; one from Charleston to Amsterdam, Cotton, 1¼c.; one from Charleston to Rotterdam, 1¼c.; a bark from Charleston to Gottenburg, 1¼c.; one from same port to Liverpool, 7-16d.; ship Texas, 480 tons, hence to Rosario, Lumber, $21; a bark from Darien to Rio, Lumber, $19; a schooner hence to Buenos Ayres, $17; a bark, 280 tons, (now at Boston,) from Jacksonville to Cienfuegos and back to New-York, Sugar, 45c.; one, 230 tons, hence to Havana, $2,000; a schooner, 160 tons, to Aux Cayes and back, $1,400; a brig, 180 tons, to St. Croix and back, *via* Turk's Island, $1,600.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Texas papers notice the arrival at San Antonio of an express from Gov. Runnels to the Commander of the Military Department, with information of serious depredation by the Indians in Brown County. The following, for which the *Herald* is indebted to Captain Withers, Assistant Adjutant-General, is a brief account of the affair: William Windham and Jasper Willis, two citizens of Brown County, made oath before B. S. Whitaker, Notary Public, of Lampasas County, on the 25th inst., that on Pecan Bayou, in Brown County, Joshua Johnson, his wife, two sons and two daughters, were attacked by a party of Indians, supposed to be about twenty in number; the old lady and one of the boys were found killed near the wagon; the old man, too, was found dead, and it is believed the other son was killed, but that the two girls were carried into a captivity worse than death itself.

That elaborate work, *Nagler's Kunstler-Lexicon*, perpetrates a singular blunder respecting the celebrated English artist, Cruikshank. Some years ago, the relative merits of himself and brother were contrasted in an English Review, and George was spoken of as "the real Simon Pure," the first who had illustrated scenes of "Life in London." Unaware of the real significance of a quotation which has become proverbial among us, the German editor begins his memoir of Cruikshank by gravely informing us that he is an English artist, "whose real name is Simon Pure!" Turning to the artists under the letter P, we accordingly read: "Pure, (Simon,) the real name of the celebrated caricaturist, Geo. Cruikshank." Thus much for the Germans. The English, however, have little occasion to boast of an exemption from like infirmities.

There are no people in the world with whom eloquence is so universal a gift as the Irish. When Leigh Ritchie was traveling in Ireland, he passed a man who was a painful spectacle of pallor, squalor and raggedness. His heart smote him, and he turned back. "If you are in want," said Ritchie, with some degree of peevishness, "why don't you beg?" "Sure it's begging I am, yer honor; but see how the skin is speakin' through the holes of me trousers! and the bones crying out through me skin! Look at me sunken cheeks, and the famin' that's starin in me eyes! Man alive! it's begging I am with a hundred tongues!"

Princess Feodora, of Hohenlohe Langenburg, was married on the 23d ult. to the Hereditary Prince George, of Saxe-Meiningen. Her British Majesty's step-niece has thus become a member of a sovereign ducal house of Germany.

The citizens of the town of Newton, Mass., have been victimized by burglars so often that they have now organized a night patrol force for protection.

The fever has so far abated in New-Orleans that the Board of Health have discontinued their daily reports.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
REMOVAL.
GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., will remove about Nov. 18, to
NO. 415 BROADWAY,
one door below Canal-st., where he will open a new stock of Watches and Jewelry of entirely
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES.
ALSO, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, &c.

SMOKED MEATS AND MESS PORK.
PRICES REDUCED.
VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork Packers, No. 200 Chambers-st., New-York, offer at the following prices for cash:

Smoked City-cured Hams	11c. to 11½c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Hams	[illegible] to 9½c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Shoulders	[illegible] to [illegible]
Smoked City-cured Shoulders	8c. to 8½c.
Smoked Bacon	10½c. to 11c.

Bagged Meats, ¼c. ₱ lb. extra.
Mess Pork, $17 50.
Dutchess County Mess, $17 50.
Pure Lard, in tubs and barrels, 11½c. to 12c.
N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

CONFECTIONERY AT WHOLESALE.
Hodgkins' Knickerbocker Candy, 25 lb. boxes.
Rip Van Winkle Candy, 30 lb. boxes.
Rock Candy, (prime for retailing.)
Jujube Paste, (prime article.)
Gum Drops, &c., &c., &c.
At the lowest cash prices.
These goods have been favorably and extensively known throughout the States during a period of over twenty-seven years. Their purity and wholesomeness may be relied on.
THOS. G. HODGKINS, Confectioner, No. 84 Greenwich-st., between Cortlandt and Liberty sts.

STEWART'S COUGH CANDY.
The best cough candy ever made. For coughs and colds, and all affections of the throat and lungs, it has no equal. Wholesale by SCHIEFFELIN, BROTHERS & CO., A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., OLCOTT & McKESSON, N. W. THAYER, and by all druggists in the U. S. Manufactured by STEWART & CO., 410 Pearl-st., N. Y.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP.—It is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, for flushed, red or heated faces. HAIR DYE, instantly converts red, gray or light hair, to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE for the hair to grow, and make stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established depôt, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston; IVES, Salem; GREEN, Worcester, and druggists generally.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE GREAT FAT Cattle Exhibition, in consequence of the destruction of the Crystal Palace, will be held at the New-York Tattersalls, 6th-av., corner of 30th-st., New-York, on the 15th, 16th, and 17th of December, 1858.
Premium lists can be had at the office of the Institute, No. 351 Broadway. LEWIS G. MORRIS, Ch'n.

$15 SETS OF TEETH, UNSURPASSED for elegance and utility by any $60 set in the world. Fine gold, $20; sterling silver electro-plated with pure gold, $6; single teeth, $1; teeth filled, warranted for life, 50 cents. Extracting without pain, astonishing all who witness it. FIELDING, Dentist, No. 334 Spring-st., 3 blocks west of Broadway.

JONES' ORIGINAL ITALIAN CHEMICAL Soap cures chapped, tender hands, flesh eruptions, salt-rheum, erisipelas, sores, pimples, freckles, tan. Jones' Coral Hair Restorative dresses, beautifies, darkens, cleanses, and forces the growth of hair. Price reduced to 25 cents each, at No. 100 Fulton-st.; Nos. 308, 639, and 683 Broadway; and No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

WHAT CHEER HOP YEAST CAKES—Made of pure dry hops—free of all deleterious matter. Will keep for any length of time (in a dry place.) The very best thing for making sweet, white, and wholesome bread. 12 cents a dozen cakes—$1 25 a gross. For sale by STEPHEN WM. SMITH, No. 634 Broadway.

CHEAP STEAM ENGINE—THIRTY-HORSE power, cylinder 12 by 36 inches—as it now stands, on the Crystal Palace grounds; was worth $1,700, but was slightly injured by fire; $100 will put it in perfect running order. Price $650. Apply to S. C. HILLS, No. 12 Platt-st.

ENGLISH MUTTON AND LOCHFINE HERRING for Dinner to-morrow. RICHARDSON & McLEOD, 129 Water-st., near Wall. Orders for Christmas Cheer from England must be sent in to-morrow.

EXHIBITORS OF THE THIRTIETH ANnual Fair are requested to remove, forthwith, the remains of their machinery from the ruins of the Crystal Palace, as orders have been given to clear the ground of every article. W. B. LEONARD, Agent.

CHESS AND BILLIARDS.—THE BROOKLYN Chess and Billiard Rooms, corner of Court and Remsen sts., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, will be open for play from 8 o'clock, A. M., until 12 P. M., on Thanksgiving day and evening. 21 tables.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the brush factory, 330 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building, Franklin-square. All articles sold at lowest factory prices. Paint brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. Machine brushes made to order. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

TEETH EXTRACTED BY ELECTRICITY, which can be applied in all cases without giving the slightest pain to the patient. No charge for extracting where Artificial Teeth are inserted. N. B. GRIFFIN, No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BILLIARDS.—SPLENDID SLATE AND MARble bed tables for sale with my new improved cushions. Private houses furnished, and public rooms fitted up. Tables to let. W. H. GRIFFITH, No. 140 Fulton-st.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—[illegible]. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

EDWARD A. FRASER, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, [illegible] Public, No. 208 Broadway [illegible].

CARRIAGE FOR SALE—AN IMPORTED French coupe in perfect order [illegible] very low. Apply at new No. 39 West 24th-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIVING PORTRAITS,
WITH
PEN AND PENCIL.
[illegible]
READERS OF THE
ATLANTIC MONTHLY,
And the public, will please take notice that the papers entitled
THE AUTOCRAT
OF THE
BREAKFAST TABLE,
BY
OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES,
have been collected in one handsome volume, [illegible]
WITH ILLUSTRATIONS BY HOPPIN.
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ROLLO IN ROME.
BY JACOB ABBOTT.
Being Volume Ten of
ROLLO'S TOUR IN EUROPE.
Here is another of Mr. ABBOTT's charming books for boys and girls. There is a witchery about [illegible] which holds the young reader spell-bound to its close.—*Zion's Herald.*
Considering the purpose of the Rollo Books, [illegible] cannot be named. I would ask our Sunday-School Librarians to see that they have the series.—*Boston Trumpet and Universalist Magazine.*
CONTENTS.
The Diligence Office. — The Gladiator.
The Journey. — The Tarpeian Rock.
The Arrival at Rome. — Going to Ostia.
A Ramble. — The Vatican.
Getting Lost. — Conclusion.
The Colisseum.
ENGRAVINGS.
THE VATICAN BY TORCHLIGHT.
THE MOSAIC SHOP.
PREPARING FOR THE JOURNEY.
THE PONTINE MARSHES.
DOING PENANCE.
RIDING AMONG THE RUINS.
LOOKING DOWN FROM THE COLISSEUM.
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610 Octavo Pages and 16 Superb Engravings, designed by Cruikshank and engraved by Brees.
This work has been submitted to one of the most celebrated of French historians, who not only vouches for the correctness of its history, but declares the details respecting the events of which it treats to be accurately and graphically described. It contains, among other events of which it treats—
A Description of the Old Man of the Bastile.
Thrilling Scenes in the Bastile.
The Haunts of the Conspirators.
The Secret Meetings of the [illegible]
Louis Quatorze.
Duke D'Orleans.
Louis XVI.
Madame De Maintenon.
Marie Antoinette.
The Man of the Iron Mask.
Jacques, the Spy.
D'Argenson, Governor of the Bastile.
Marat.
Mirabeau.
Foulin.
Robespierre.
The Compact of Liberty.
The Gathering of the [illegible]
The [illegible]
The Great [illegible]
The Destruction of the Bastile.
The Publishers feel warranted in saying that this work will excel in interest anything that has been published in this country for many years.
STANFORD & DELISSER, No. 508 Broadway.
Canvassers wanted, to whom liberal terms will be given.

LOOK AT GODEY'S DOUBLE-PLATE
NUMBER FOR DECEMBER.
TWO SUPERB STEEL ENGRAVINGS—ORIGINAL DESIGNS.
CHRISTMAS FOR THE RICH AND CHRISTMAS FOR THE POOR.
BRIDE AND BRIDESMAIDS' DRESSES.
Compose the Elegant Colored Fashion-plate for this Month—six figures.
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FOURTEEN FULL-LENGTH FIGURES OF FASHIONS,
Up to the Latest Arrivals from Europe:
Children's Dresses, Winter Cloaks, Fancy Dresses, [illegible] Evening Parties, Caps, Head-Dresses, Sleeves, [illegible] Embroidery, Drapery, Body Dresses with Diagrams, Winter Mantilla; in all, fifty-one Engravings expressly for the Ladies.
THE RICHEST NUMBER OF THE YEAR.
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LECTURES.

HATFIELD YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.
The
SECOND LECTURE IN THE COURSE
Will be delivered by
BAYARD TAYLOR,
on the evening of Thanksgiving Day, THURSDAY, Nov. 18, in the North Presbyterian Church, [illegible].
Subject—*Life in the North.*
Lecture will commence at 8 o'clock.
Doors open at 7 o'clock.
Third Lecture on Dec. 15, by the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, Jr., on *Eras in the French History.*
Fourth Lecture on Dec. 30, by GEO. WM. CURTIS, on *Democracy and Education.*
Fifth Lecture on Jan. 13, by the Rev. W. H. MILBURN, on *Aaron Burr.*
Sixth Lecture on Jan. 26, by the Rev. THEO. L. CUYLER, on *London.*
Seventh Lecture on Feb. 14, by ELIHU BURRITT.
Eighth Lecture on Feb. 28.
Single tickets, 25 cents; tickets for the balance of the course of seven lectures, $1 31. Tickets may be had at the following places:
A. W. Walker, No. [illegible] 8th-av.; S. Campbell, No. [illegible] 8th-av.; A. M. Kammers, No. [illegible] Broadway; A. [illegible], No. 203 Broadway; Pangburn & Condon, No. [illegible]; J. McKetchnie, No. 440 8th-av.
Mr. S. LASAR will preside at the organ.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN.—The opening lecture, by the Rev. Dr. BETHUNE, will be given at the Cooper Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, at 7½ o'clock.
LECTURES, 1858–'59.
1. Nov. 22—The Rev. Dr. BETHUNE—[illegible].
2. Nov. 29—DONALD G. MITCHELL, Esq. ("Ik Marvel")—*Spending of Money.*
3. Dec. 6—The Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
4. Dec. 13—A. OAKEY HALL, Esq.—*Lights and Shadows from Courts and Jury Rooms.*
5. Dec. 20—The Rev. J. R. HAGANY—[illegible] *and His Times.*
6. Jan. 3—The Rev. A. A. WILLITS, Philadelphia—[illegible] *Dyspepsia.*
7. Jan. 10—The Rev. Dr. WM. ADAMS—[illegible].
8. Jan. 17—[illegible], Esq.—[illegible] *Rule in India.*
9. Jan. 24—The Rev. T. STARR KING—[illegible].
10. Jan. 31—The Rev. Dr. JOHN THOMPSON—*Hugh Miller.*
11. Feb. 7—GEO. W. BOYD, Esq.—*The Pulse.*
12. Feb. 14—PARK BENJAMIN, Esq.—*Private and Social Life, Especially in America.*
Single admission, 25 cents. Tickets for one person for the course, $2. Lady and gentleman for the course, $3. To be had at T. T. Green's Drug Store, Broadway and 14th-st.; Six Penny Savings Bank, Clinton Hall, Astor-place; Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway; Hutchings & Wickersham's, No. 312 Broadway; Wm. Hall & Son's, Broadway and Park-place; and Geo. F. Nesbitt & Co.'s, corner of Pearl and Pine sts.

RESIDENTS OF BROOKLYN.—A LECTURE will be given on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, at the Brooklyn Institute. Subject—*The Lighting of Towns with Gas*—showing the apparatus [illegible] dangerous to those entering. [illegible] lecture. Tickets 25 cents. Commence at 7½ o'clock.

A LECTURE UPON OUR ENGLISH [illegible], with poetical illustrations, will be delivered by JOHN MURRAY, Jr., at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, Livingston-st., near Court-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, at the music stores, book-stores and at the door.

A NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.
PRENTISS'
WASHING AND SCOURING
SOLUTION.
PATENTED JUNE 15, 1858.
This important discovery has just been patented in the United States, and is now confidently recommended to manufacturers, housekeepers and others. It is a labor-saving preparation, and costs less than half of any other article known for cleansing purposes. While it cleanses, whitens and purifies Cotton, Linen and Woolen goods, of every description, it will not injure the most delicate fabric. Certificates of its value have been given by many of the leading manufacturers of the country, as well as by many reliable housekeepers and citizens.
See Circular.
CHARLES L. BRUCK, Wholesale Agent, No. 73 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—LUCRATIVE CASH BUSINESS.—The undersigned being desirous of engaging exclusively in the wholesale trade, will dispose of his retail business on fair terms. The cash sales [illegible] $650 to $700 per week, and can be extended to almost any amount. The business is profitable, stable, and done almost exclusively for cash. The seller would be willing to supply the purchaser with the article. It will require from $7,000 to $10,000 to make the purchase. For particulars, apply to THEODORE BROOME, No. 39 William-st., room No. 4, third story.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. [illegible], 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Sales Two Cents; served at Six Cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Matinee—1 P. M.—The Barber of Seville—Traviata.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—[illegible]—The Young [illegible]—Jemmy Brown.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—An Object of Interest.

BROADWAY THEATRE—St. Mary's Eve—Cobbler's [illegible]—Don Juan.

BOWERY THEATRE—[illegible]—Golden Axe—[illegible]—The Spitfire.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—New-York and [illegible]—Knights of the Mist—Buccaneer's Bride.

COOPER INSTITUTE—Mendelssohn Union—St. Paul.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—[illegible] Theatre [illegible]—Valentine—Indian Giants.

MECHANICS' HALL—Campbell's Minstrels—Ethiopian Entertainments.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

PALACE GARDEN—[illegible] & [illegible] Grand Equestrian.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canada	[illegible] P. M.
[illegible] Way Mail	[illegible] A. M.
[illegible] Erie Railroad	[illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	[illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	[illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	[illegible] P. M.

☞ To-day being Thanksgiving Day, the afternoon mails will close at 12 M., at which hour the Post-Office will be shut.

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, via Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Movements.

The mails by the Kangaroo, hence for Liverpool on Saturday next, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at [illegible] o'clock of that day.

The German mail by the New-York, of the Bremen line, will close at the Post-Office, on Saturday, at the same hour.

The mails for California and the Pacific Coast, to go by the Panama steamer on Saturday, will close at 1 P. M. of that day.

☞ To-day being Thanksgiving Day, no Evening edition of the Times will be issued. The regular Morning Edition will be issued to-morrow as usual.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool on the morning of the 5th inst., with three days' later European advices, arrived at Halifax yesterday afternoon. Owing to the detention of the *Vanderbilt*, the news by this arrival is brief, though quite interesting. Cotton, Breadstuffs and Provisions are all reported lower, while the Money market is without material change. The United States steam-frigate *Niagara*, with the rescued negroes on board, touched at St. Vincent's on the 22d of October. She reports that [illegible] out of the two hundred and seventy-one, had already died on the passage. The London *Times* still continues the discussion of the Mexican question, and opposes any interference of the British Government in what it styles the "ambitious designs of the Government at Washington." It is rumored that a change is about to take place in the British Cabinet, through the retirement of Lord Derby, owing to his attack of gout. Lord John Russell is spoken of as his successor, with Lord Stanley and Sir James Graham as the most prominent members. The report of the loss of the Bremen steamship *Hudson* by fire is confirmed, though we are still without any particulars. The insurance at Lloyds' is not so much as at first reported. Returns of the Spanish elections show the triumph of the Progresista candidates, with one exception, in Madrid, while the Government was successful in the Provinces. There is nothing later from India or China. Later advices had been received from Buenos Ayres. It is stated that Paraguay was preparing to give the U. S. expedition a warm reception. Obstructions were being sunk at the mouth of the Paraguay River, and the measures were being taken to render the mission of Minister Bowlin anything but a peaceful one.

The Overland Mail, with advices from San Francisco to the [illegible] ult., arrived at St. Louis on Tuesday night. The road is reported as generally in excellent condition, with stations springing up rapidly along the route. The news is not of importance. The Fraser River excitement having completely died out, most of the passengers who had arrived from New-York with the intention of going there, had changed their destination for the interior of California. Over a thousand had started in one day. The Hoopa Indians having exhibited indications of hostility, Gen. Clarke was about to establish a temporary military post in Klamath County for the protection of the citizens.

We have a week's later news from Utah. Specie having been nearly all withdrawn from circulation in the Territory, the Tithing Office has accumulated an immense store of grain, the Mormons having paid their tithings in that commodity. News had been received at the camp of the army of a tragedy enacted at Los Angeles, between twelve deserters from the army. Three of the men, led on by one [illegible], formerly of the Tenth Infantry, had murdered the other nine in order to get possession of their money. Burns then proceeded to cut the throats of his two accomplices, one of whom died. *The other survived, and gave evidence which led to the arrest* of the murderer.

We publish, this morning, a summary of the provisions of the treaty concluded with Japan by Mr. Harris, the American Consul-General. The treaty provides for the abolition of the 6 per cent. tax for converting American money into Japanese currency; permits American Ministers and their families to reside at Yeddo, and suspends the annual practice of "trampling upon the cross" at Nagasaki; permits Americans to erect churches in Japan, and guarantees religious freedom; closes the port of Simoda, and opens that of Kanagawa, seventeen miles from Yeddo; also opens the cities of Hogo and Osaca, and permits the exportation of Japanese coin. The treaty is to take effect July 4, 1859.

Private letters received in Washington from Arizona state that a new revolution has broken out in Sonora, Mexico, against Pesqueira, and in favor of the Zuloaga Government. It was believed in Arizona that it would be successful. The Apache Indians were giving a great deal of trouble in Arizona, and interfering seriously with the Overland Mail arrangements. One man had been killed, and other hostile demonstrations had been made. Military protection was very much needed.

An answer has been sent to the Collector of Mobile with reference to the clearance of Walker's "emigrants," but its tenor is not yet known. It is stated that a large number of the "emigrants" have collected at Mobile, but it is believed that they will not be permitted to leave, unless by stratagem.

The table of estimates for the next fiscal year, prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury, shows an aggregate of $[illegible]. The expenses of the Government for the first quarter of the present fiscal year have been $[illegible], and the receipts for the same period have been $[illegible].

A horrible murder was committed a few days since, at Chicopee, Mass. The victim was a little girl, [illegible] Lucas, only 8 years old, who was decoyed from her home by a young Frenchman named [illegible], who outraged and then killed her by blows on the head, throwing the body into the river. The murderer is in jail.

Aldermanic Conventions, in pursuance to a call from Tammany Hall, were held last evening in the odd districts, from which Aldermen are to be chosen at the coming election. Most of the Conventions made nominations, but a few adjourned till another night, because of the disagreement of delegates. But little interest was manifested in the result, and no disturbance occurred.

A great trotting-match for a purse of $5,000, took place at the Union Course, yesterday, between *Ethan Allen* and *Lantern*, mile-heats, to wagons, [illegible]. *Ethan Allen* won the race, trotting [illegible]. The betting was unusually [illegible] the owner of *Lantern* is said to have lost [illegible].

The General Markets, yesterday, were moderately [illegible] for Flour, Wheat and Corn. [illegible] were lower prices. Provisions and Groceries were less freely dealt in. Spirits Turpentine declined. Hides were in good request. Freights were rather quiet, with [illegible] vessels of all classes in port.

The City Cattle Markets show large receipts during the week past, amounting in the aggregate to 5,1[illegible] head. The clear cold weather, which renders keeping dead meats practicable, encouraged butchers to make large purchases, while certain of a full supply, at low rates. This, with other causes, produced an unusual degree of activity, so that all good cattle, of which there was not a large proportion, and nearly all the medium and poorer grades, were sold by sundown last evening, at prices fully ½c. higher than prevailed last week. The total sales of bullocks, yesterday, were larger than any single day during the year.

Powers of the Police.

Our judicial authorities seem to agree admirably among themselves. Judge Russell, as we mentioned yesterday, held Policeman Cairnes to bail in the moderate sum of $10,000 to answer the charge of having unjustifiably shot a person whom he was endeavoring to arrest. The Grand Jury, as our legal report mentions to-day, dismissed the complaint and indorsed the action of the Policeman as having been perfectly proper under the circumstances. Such harmony as this among the tribunals to whose custody are committed our property, our lives and our personal rights, is not calculated to inspire special confidence in their infallibility.

Public sentiment probably indorses the action of the Grand Jury. There is a general and perfectly natural feeling in the community, that it is a positive godsend to get rid of one of the many scoundrels who infest our streets, by any means and through any agency possible. The man Hollis was a notorious and most pestilent ruffian. That he deserved his fate is universally conceded. Everybody is inclined to rejoice that he met his deserts,—that he will haunt the docks and the streets no longer,—that there is, in consequence of his death, one scoundrel less in our City. Besides this, nine men out of ten of our citizens have long since lost all confidence in our Courts of law, and abandoned all reliance on our machinery of justice. If this scoundrel, they say, had been brought up for his offences,—for having attempted the life of Captain Conway, and for having assaulted the police officer who had him in charge,—he would probably have been released by the magistrate, and turned *loose again upon the community. The great* mass of our people have no faith whatever in the capacity or common honesty of our legal tribunals, and they hold it, therefore, a matter for public thanksgiving that any one scoundrel has been overtaken by justice, and put beyond the reach of further mischief. Many, moreover, say that matters have reached such a point of insecurity here that there is absolutely no safety but in summary and even lawless measures,—that the Police are our sole reliance, and that they must have power to shoot down every ruffian who resists arrest or attempts to escape.

Nothing could more forcibly illustrate the degradation into which our local Government has fallen,—nothing could show half so strongly the utter failure of an attempt to govern ourselves *by law*, and according to fixed principles of justice, than the prevalence of such a sentiment. There is not another country on the face of the earth where an officer of justice would thus be permitted to make laws and execute them,—even to the extent of taking life,—on the spur of the moment. There is not another country in the world where a Policeman would be allowed to shoot a prisoner, except in the clearest self-defence, and then be discharged without even a trial or formal investigation of any kind. What are we to say of a free, Democratic Government, where this last and most desperate resort of arbitrary power is confessed to be absolutely necessary to the general safety?

We do not mean to say that it is *not* necessary. Least of all do we mean to say that Policeman Cairnes ought to be punished with great severity for his act. We concede fully the desperate condition of our City affairs. We acknowledge the utter unreliability, corruption and general degradation of our Criminal Courts. We confess that the chances are ten to one that any notorious scoundrel, no matter how clear his guilt, will escape the penalty of his crimes. Yet it may be well to look for a moment at the *principle* which has been sanctioned by this discharge of Policeman Cairnes, without even a formal trial by a Court of law. That he shot Hollis and killed him is not disputed. What did he do it for? Was it for having assaulted Captain Conway? But Hollis was entitled to a trial on that charge, and a Policeman had no more right to shoot him for it, in advance of trial, than he had to shoot anybody else. Was it for knocking him down? Where is the law that prescribes any such penalty for an assault and battery? Was it for running away? What *statute makes that a penal offence, punishable by death*? Either he was shot for *some cause*, or else in the excitement of the moment, and without cause. Yet no cause is shown at all adequate to the justification of the act. He was not shot in pursuance of any law. He had been stopped, was held by a person from whom he could not get away, and in that condition was shot from the back through the heart, by the Policeman who came up behind him. To say that this act was justifiable,—not merely excusable and pardonable under extenuating circumstances, but absolutely right and so clearly lawful as not to subject the perpetrator even to inquiry on the part of the law,—is simply to say that our affairs have become so desperate as to justify each one of a thousand Policemen in *making laws* to suit their own conception of the necessity of each case, and in putting those laws into instant execution. Every Policeman is to be an absolute monarch, within his beat, with complete power of life and death over all within his range, and armed with revolvers to execute his decrees on the instant, without even the forms of trial or legal inquiry of any kind. We confess we shrink from such a terrible conclusion. If our affairs are so desperate as this, let us meet the fearful emergency in some way less fatal to every conception of regulated republican freedom.

We must not be understood in this matter as desiring the punishment of Cairnes for his act. So far as intention goes, which is the essence of personal crime, we believe him guiltless. But it was due to law and justice that his case should be subjected to legal inquiry in due form,—that the precise legal character of his act should be determined, and that the community should know, distinctly and by authority, whether Policemen are subject to the laws which govern the rest of the community, or whether they constitute a separate class who make laws, as well as enforce those which stand upon the statute book. It is bad enough to have a gang of lawless and uncontrollable scoundrels among us,—with accomplices on the bench and in the seats of justice. But it is much worse to have their lawlessness imitated by the men whose special duty it is to enforce the law, and to find Policemen and Grand Juries deliberately discarding the law, and falling back on the revolver as the only instrument of government in the land of an open ballot-box and written laws. We are not at all surprised that in the excitement of the moment public sentiment should rejoice in the extinction of a ruffian and sympathize with the man at whose hands he met his death. But we shall be surprised if, on the second sober thought, reflecting men do not see the seeds of still greater dangers in the legal action which holds him free from blame.

Spain in Mexico.

There are various ways of growing old as of bearing all other incidents of this mortal life. Decorously to wear away—to sink with dignity from the vigor and sunshine of manhood into the feeble twilight of age, was reckoned alike by the Grecian sage and by the Hebrew bard among the rare accomplishments of human character. Fitly to leave the stage on which one has acted well his part, is even more difficult than fitly to fill it; and few are the circles of public or of private life that are unplagued with "tedious players overstayed their parts." Pope's Narcissa, refusing to be frightful though she must be dead, and calling for her rouge-pot in the extreme article of mortal agony, is a type as true as it is pitiful. It is not more rare than it is pleasant to witness the passing away of a saint whose temper is roused to fury by the thought, that the law of the land will compel her friends to case her lifeless body in an "odious" shroud of woolen cloth. But in the self-control of a character which accepts the decay of earthly powers as gravely as their bloom, and gathers up the drapery of the final couch with placid grace, there is a charm that none can resist, and a beauty which instructs as much as it delights.

To nations as to individuals, destiny offers the alternative of these contrasting ends. For nations grow old as men and women do, and, like the humblest of us all, must learn to pass away from the positions that have once been theirs. And, like men and women, nations may sink with a decorum that commands respect, or with a petulance that provokes something worse than pity. At this moment Europe offers us two *striking illustrations of this truth, upon one at* least of which the United States may possibly be forced ere long to bestow a very particular attention. Two centuries ago the States of Holland and the monarchy of Spain were leading powers in the world. Of their greatness—of the steps by which each nation reached the high place it was for a while to fill—and of the work allotted in human history to each, the countrymen of Prescott and of Motley have small excuse for being ignorant. Each was for a time a mighty weight in the balance of the world's affairs. If Spain under Philip I. menaced the independence of all Europe and monopolized the great oceans of the earth, Holland under William III. was the shield on which the sword of the Grand Monarque was shattered. The English Channel remembers the Prince of Parma and his great Armada not more clearly than the Thames recalls Van Tromp and the Dutch cannon which, echoing from Gravesend, scared all London from its propriety.

But time and change have done their work; and given the sway of the world into other keeping. In the New World, a great Republic, inheriting much of the spirit and something of the blood of Holland, has freed, by the force of its example or its arms, a mighty Continent and the surrounding seas from the yoke of Castile and Leon. In the Old World two empires, that were scarcely numbered among European States when their High Mightinesses braved France upon the land and England upon the waves, have risen to the rank of arbitrators in the earth. No Russian Czar comes now to learn the craft of ship-building in the slips of Amsterdam. No William of Orange now patronizes the levies of Prussia. Meanwhile, the ancient contemporaries and whilome equals of ambitious Spain and independent Holland, France, Austria and England, have gone on from strength to strength, till their unabated grandeur proves more strong than any other test how truly the day of Holland and of Spain has passed away. Yet how different is the world's actual appreciation of these two States, thus involved, as it would seem, in a common destiny! Holland, become a power of the second class, bows to her necessity, and abandoning the diplomatic fanfaronnade of greatness appropriate to her former position, devotes herself with energy to taking care of her existing interests, and to cultivating the resources which may always make her respectable, if they can never restore to her the influence which she once *enjoyed. At home, she is superseding her* ancient net-work of canals with new chains of railway, developing her manufactures, working at all the problems of education and industry, which are set before the age in which we live. Abroad, her colonies live and move. She has liberated them from the weight of Slavery—she is relaxing, slowly, indeed, but surely, the system of selfish monopoly to which she had clung so long, and with so fatal a tenacity—she has made Java the treasure-house of the Eastern seas, and there are few harbors of the Atlantic or the Pacific in which her flag does not float.

Spain, on the contrary, less the Niobe than the Narcissa of nations, refuses to take history as a fact, or experience for a teacher. She will still be feared and hated as of old, and adventure upon new Armadas with gunboats in the place of line-of-battle ships. She deals with her splendid possessions of Cuba and the Philippines, as if she still held the Southern Sea by virtue of Papal bulls; and will let no opportunity slip of proclaiming to the world how fierce and terrible she is—how swift to anger, and how fit to strike the nations into craven silence before her. She threatened England with invasion in the last Summer; she is even now landing upon the coasts of Southern Asia, and the latest advices from Europe assure us that she is positively bent upon subduing Mexico to her will. She is wasting the income, which might help to redeem her from the opprobrium as well as from the impotence of bankruptcy, in all sorts of military and naval preparations,—for expeditions which none but a power of the first class could hope successfully to prosecute, and which none but a power of the first class indeed will now be permitted seriously to undertake. The spectacle is sad enough, as a spectacle of national character, and an augury of national destiny. But it has a sharper interest for us, who occupy a position geographically and politically in which we are constantly exposed to the inconvenient consequences of this aggressive senility of the old Visi-Gothic monarchy. The peace of the Western world is continually threatened by this uneasy vanity of Spain, and every fresh demonstration which this once magnificent old virago sees fit to make is a new menace and a new perplexity to the people on whom the charge of regulating whatever she may disturb in this region of the earth, must eventually fall. For us, then, as for herself, and for the world, it is most important that Spain should learn, or that she should be taught to refrain from assuming the bearing till she can command the resources, and has shown herself ready to discharge the obligations, of a Great Power. And we trust that our new Minister at Madrid has been instructed to make the Government of Isabella II. understand that her Catholic Majesty must accept *the offices of the United States in arranging* whatever difficulties and differences she may have with our unfortunate neighbor, Mexico. Our right in this matter is at least as clear as the right of Austria to be heard in the pacification of the Danubian principalities, and the present opportunity must not be lost for making all Europe recognize the truth which Mr. Disraeli had the honesty to admit on the floor of the British Parliament four years ago, that the "United States have a policy and that they have the right to have a policy," having as we fortunately have the power to make that policy respected.

Lectures in England.

Sydney Godolphin Osborne, the well-known "S. G. O." of the London *Times*, has recently addressed a letter to that journal in which he denounces in very caustic terms the various members of the "progress party," the "rising young men" of the upper classes who at this season of the year are in the habit of perambulating the country in England for the purpose of regenerating that interesting animal, "the working classes," by means of lectures in the Mechanics' Institutes. He is indignant at the air of superiority over their audiences which these men assume, the pertinacity with which they insist upon the advantages of the higher branches of education as exhibited in the morals and manners of their own caste, and the flippancy with which they condemn the cheap and light literature of which the working man's mental food is composed; and he warns the orators that if they really mean to impress upon the minds of their auditors a due sense of the advantages of such training as they have themselves received, they will take a little more pains to exemplify them in *their lives*.

There can be no question that "S. G. O." expresses in very terse and forcible language a feeling which has long been seething in the breasts of the hosts of intelligent mechanics whom the growth of manufactures has called into existence in the great towns. The lords and honorables who come down from London after Parliament rises, to enlarge upon the benefits of profundity and extended study, do not, as a general rule, exemplify, either in the matter or manner of their discourses, the truth of their own doctrines. The autumnal lectures which they deliver generally bring together crowded houses, but this is mostly due to a desire to see the lecturer, rather than a desire to hear what he says. A lord is still, and will for a long time to come, be a gratifying object of contemplation to every true-born Englishman; a lord who undertakes to give instruction gratis in public, is one more gratifying still. The announcement that the Marquis of Farintosh is to hold forth in the Mechanics' Institute on "Popular Education," will draw half the population of any country town in England to a cold room on a wet night, not because it is supposed that Farintosh has anything new to say, but because, being Farintosh, he deigns to say anything at all. He does not need in the agricultural regions to be learned, or very acute, or even very sensible. The agricultural mind is not nice in its criticisms, and does not readily cavil at things coming from the mouth of a country member. But in the manufacturing districts the times are greatly changed within the last thirty years. In-door pursuits have had their usual effect in developing habits of thought, and in clearing off the fleshy obstructions from the nervous system, which beer, fresh air and newly-plowed clay are apt to create. Moreover, the congregation of men in large masses, who are engaged in similar occupations, has had its usual effects in sharpening the intellect, and whetting the mental appetite. The result has been that in the great hives of industry which are now scattered broadcast over England, the demand for literature of some sort has within a quarter of a century become so great as to seriously alarm that class of conservatives so well represented by Alison, the historian, who base the safety of the State upon a judicious mixture of popular ignorance and docility. What has been done to satisfy that demand in the enormous circulation of cheap weekly magazines and newspapers, was well set forth by Lord Brougham in his recent *address before the "Association for the Advancement of Social Science." This cheap literature* does not furnish a complete curriculum of education. It does not qualify a man for taking the senior wranglership or for the composition of a Latin ode, but it supplies him with ample food for thought, by supplying him with a great variety of information upon a vast number of subjects of daily interest. There are few social or political problems which they do not assist a working-man in discussing, and the habit of discussing produces its usual results of readiness and acuteness.

There is, nevertheless, nothing to which noble and honorable lecturers address themselves with greater zest than to denunciations of this sort of reading. They proclaim it to be shallow, and conjure their humble auditors to abandon it for the deeper founts of knowledge at which they themselves drink. How little effect these exhortations can have upon those whom they address, may be easily estimated from the width of the gulf of feeling and habit by which the preacher is in the vast majority of cases separated from his hearers. Most of the social and political questions which to the working-man are questions of life and death, are to "the rising young man" simply themes for a speech or essay; and in that species of knowledge which alone can qualify anybody to preach to the working classes with effect—a personal knowledge of their real wants—the vast majority of the lecturers are totally deficient. We are not now discussing the question which once raised such a clamor among genteel people against Cobden, of the comparative value of Thucydides and a single copy of the London *Times* as vehicles of instruction. That a man may learn more from the former, there can be no doubt, but that he can learn more of what he most needs to know from the latter is equally certain. What the noblemen and gentlemen who take to lecturing have to consider in the matter is, whether this tone of superiority and these patronizing airs in their addresses can much longer be safely maintained. The best and purest social reformers that England has ever had, have assumed it in their dealings with the poor. Even Sydney Smith talked to his publishers as if they were school-boys. But the character of the Englishman has undergone a great change. Lecturers that are intended to benefit them and secure their respect for the lecturer must henceforth be less dictatorial and more argumentative in their tone. A popular standard of criticism has been created by the newspapers, to which, poor as the universities may think it, even the lucubrations of lords cannot be submitted with safety. The lower classes have long been supposed to hate their superiors; but, if they once learn to ridicule or despise them, the old social fabric *will stand in greater danger than it has ever yet done.*

The Paraguay Expedition.

From the tenor of the intelligence which from time to time reaches us from Washington, we are quite prepared to see a very speedy change in the policy of the President in the matter of the Paraguay Expedition. The last news from head-quarters tells us that "it is the settled conviction of the Cabinet that the Expedition will be defeated, should President Lopez determine to fight, mainly on account of the difficulty of reaching his capital." Also, that "in order that Lopez may not have an opportunity of complaining of the presence of the fleet, the vessels will come to an anchor in the river outside of his territorial limits, and there await the result of Commissioner Bowlin's negotiations." What does all this portend? The President's conviction that the Expedition will be defeated would have been somewhat more to the purpose before the sailing of any of the vessels, and certainly before chartering the powerful Cromwell line of passenger and freight war steamers; at any rate, if it was not intended to force the passage of the river to the capital, no such threat should have been held out, and our Government vessels would have been ample for all purposes. There appears to be some very serious and very disreputable trifling connected with this Paraguay business. First comes the report that we are to send an overwhelming force to bring Lopez to terms in the capital of Paraguay. Then the overwhelming force dwindles down to a few chartered coasting steamers and a couple of old British boats. No sooner is all this chartering accomplished and the tinkering of *the steamers commenced, than a change of* policy is announced which follows painfully on the advices from South America to the effect that Paraguay is resolved to resist our armed approach to Leon. There is something too much of this display of Executive vacillation and inefficiency. If the Expedition is required to sustain our national honor in that part of the world, it ought to be properly and substantially equipped. Were this done, our sailors and marines can perform all that may be necessary, in spite of President Lopez's possibly formidable but probably exaggerated defences. If, on the other hand, the attack on Paraguay is not defensible on fair and reasonable grounds, it should never have been projected. There has been an air of bombast and bungling about this Paraguay affair which should be put a stop to. Either let us go in and do what is necessary and proper, or let the Government at once back down and furnish the people with its reasons for commencing and abandoning the undertaking.

Thanksgiving.

How many of us who celebrate Thanksgiving Day, will give a thought to the intention of the celebration, or profit by the reflections to which it should give rise? How many of us will rather limit our consideration of the subject to the range which comprises Turkey, Pumpkin-pie, and Pudding, to the exclusion of the other equally important objects for which this day is set apart? And yet, there is abundant reason for genuine earnest thankfulness. Our harvests have everywhere been bountiful. We are happily at peace with all the world. The triumphs of American skill and enterprise are acknowledged throughout the realms of civilization, from England to Moscow, from Moscow to Sebastopol, from Sebastopol beyond the waters of the Indian Ocean to Jeddo. Our country is everywhere respected, and our flag is honored in all the corners of the earth. These are considerations sufficient to excite the most earnest gratitude to Him who has, throughout our yet brief existence, bountifully upheld and blessed us. These reflections should make us now, and at all times, at least as mindful of the many benefits which we are constantly receiving at the hands of Providence as of the afflictions with which we are sometimes proved.

The trials of the times have undoubtedly been manifold and severe. The financial troubles bequeathed to us by the past year have weighed heavily upon our commerce, foreign and domestic,—and have brought misery and *suffering upon many who deemed that misery or suffering of that nature could come to them* no more. Yet there was much even in the revulsion of 1857, and in its serious effects, that was doubtless sent to ward off still greater evils from which we have mercifully been spared. The lesson was a harsh one, and all the more harsh in that it found us unprepared for the severity of its teachings. But not the less should they be taken well and seriously to heart. If we do but earnestly consider and regard those teachings, our trials will not have been in vain, nor will they be the less found to be reasons for thanksgiving to-day. Let us believe, then, that both the benefits we have received and the afflictions we have suffered are full of meaning for us, and that that meaning is good to be understood and appreciated.

Above all, let us not forget to-day the number to whom the crumbs from the table of plenty will be most acceptable. Let every one of us do what may in him lies to make Thanks*giving universal in his neighborhood by affording* to the poor a substantial reason for gratitude to Him who commanded us that we should feed the hungry and clothe the naked.

Our City Railroads.

It is not altogether surprising that the City Railroads pay such large dividends to their shareholders—seeing that their account with the Public is all on one side, and is never liquidated. The accommodations furnished by all of them are disgracefully inadequate to the support afforded to them by the community. The number of cars run between 4 and 7 o'clock in the evening is not half as large as it should be—and the consequence of this lack of accommodation is that every car running between those hours is so shamefully crammed with passengers that there is frequently not even standing room inside. The air is breathed and breathed over again. Passengers are jostled and pushed and tumbled about—ladies' dresses are ruined, and, in short, every inconvenience which it is possible to inflict is not only tacitly permitted, but actually encouraged. The Companies should be compelled to run as many cars as may be required by the traffic, which, it must be recollected, is not transient, but steady and unchanging from day to day. If the law enforcing the limitation of the number of passengers to the capacity of each car, were duly enforced, we should very soon see sufficient vehicles on the [illegible] to side.

But there are other respects in which the questionable economy of the City Railway Companies is so contrived as to swell the dividends to the shareholders. The conductors and drivers are kept on duty *fifteen hours every day*, at a stipend of one dollar and fifty cents. There is nothing, perhaps, in the amount of salary to complain of, though we certainly do not think honest and capable men overpaid at that figure—but we would submit to the Directors that keeping their employes at work 15 hours out of every 24, is taking anything rather than a christian view of matters, besides reckoning largely on the necessities of poor men. Ten hours' labor *per diem* is usually regarded as about as much as men can do and preserve their health and strength. Adding 50 *per cent.* to this labor every day makes rather harder work than we imagine the Directors themselves would like to be called upon to do; and although it may vastly increase the treasures that are laid up here, can scarcely be expected materially to augment those laid up elsewhere. The horses and mules are worked on much more philanthropic principles, but then it costs money to supply the place of a worn-out quadruped. When a mere man is used up, his place can be immediately supplied without any expense whatever.

The Police Arrests for the Year.—The statistical table which we published yesterday, headed "A Year's Crime," was, more properly, an account of "a year's arrests by the Police." That report shows a total number of 60,[illegible] individuals who passed through the custody of the Police during the twelve months. Had all these persons been actual criminals, the development would have been far more painful than it is, now that we have gone carefully through the list of crimes; though it must be confessed that even after the sifting and analyzing of the figures, which justice to the reputation of the district demands, the balance against our population is a very heavy one.

We find that the following cases must be deducted from the number of arrests for absolute crime:

For Insanity	[illegible]	
For Vagrancy	[illegible]	
For violating Corporation Ordinances	[illegible]	
Escaped Convicts rearrested	[illegible]	
Suspicious persons	[illegible]	[illegible]
The following arrests might also be deducted from the list of active offenders against society:		
Intoxication without disorderly conduct	15,[illegible]	
Model Artists	[illegible]	
And the item of "Mutiny" which may or may not have been among foreign seamen	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total		[illegible]

The original number of arrests on charges of dangerous or serious crime during the past year, is thus reduced from 60,[illegible] to 4[illegible],1[illegible], out of a population of a million of souls;—a very much larger proportion than any one would wish or even expect to see so presented. But even from among these, there are many persons whose arrests did not lead to their conviction of the offences charged against them. Of this number we have no record in the table under review; but, leaving out of the question for the moment our sensitiveness for the fair fame of the district, we may safely rely on the laxity with which the laws are administered among us, to assert that a very large proportion of the persons arrested were not convicted of crime. On the other hand, we are bound to say that when we find only 13 persons taken up for prostitution in a year, we are inclined to attribute to the Police considerable leniency towards at least some City offenders.

An Old Dodge.—The *Journal of Commerce* says:

"The Times says we took an unwarrantable liberty in saying that its article on Governor Hammond's speech was an indication that he might have the support of that journal for the Presidency. It intended no such thing, it assures us. We accept the disclaimer, and shall endeavor hereafter to abstain from deducing any inference from its language, which frequently is so skillfully balanced that, take it as you may, you are quite liable to misunderstand it."

The *Journal* tries to escape from our censure by a sneer. "Skillfully balanced" language, it seems, is not at all to its taste. It considers it an offence, or at least an absurdity, for a journalist to weigh his words,—to say precisely what he means and nothing more. This is a pandering on the *Journal's* part to the loose, slip-shod, reckless style of writing for the public, of which so pretentious a newspaper should be ashamed. We said nothing whatever which could justify the *Journal's* imputation. We said we approved of Governor Hammond's speech,—that it was sensible, patriotic and likely to meet very general concurrence. The *Journal* chose to represent this as bringing him forward for the Presidency; and when corrected on that point, talks about "skillfully balanced language, quite liable to be misunderstood." There was not a phrase nor a word in our article which the *Journal* could possibly misunderstand;—there was not one which could warrant the unfounded statement which it saw fit to make. We do not choose to write, we confess, without some regard to the precise meaning we intend to convey,—and if we are misunderstood, it is simply because those who pursue a different course willfully misunderstand us.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—A very good house assembled last evening to hear the longest programme of the season. The "Daughter of the Regiment" was given entire, with Piccolomini and [illegible]; then an act of the "Barbiere," with Madame Laborde as the Rosina, and [illegible], [illegible], Colletti and [illegible] in the other characters; then the little comic opera of "La Serva Padrona," with the Piccolomini. The performance commenced at 7½ and terminated at 11.

Madame Laborde's astonishing vocal execution was heard to decided advantage in the introduced pieces of the "Barbiere," especially in [illegible]. There are few such perfectly trained voices at the present day; very few that could attempt the variations on the eternal "Carnival of Venice," and get through the simplest with the skill that Madame Laborde displays in the most difficult. We are not addicted to variations, vocal or instrumental; they are at best but exhibitions of mechanical skill. A violinist tries to imitate the voice as nearly as possible; Madame Laborde reverses the mode of procedure, and imitates the violin. It is very remarkable, and merits a moment's enthusiasm, particularly when it is remembered that to the dexterous production of purely instrumental passages is added a voice singularly soft and searching.

Piccolomini was received with the usual furor, and gave abundant enjoyment to the audience. There has been rare unanimity in the opinions concerning this lady. She has not been overruled by the press, or spoilt by the public. Her position at the present moment is based entirely on her real merits. She pleases, and simply because she pleases she draws. As an actress of a peculiar style she is, we think, without a rival, and as a singer she is enjoyable enough to add to the effect of the music. Her performance in "*La Serva Padrona*" is deliciously arch, cunning, and wide-awake.

To-day the last grand matinée of the season takes place—doors open at 1 o'clock. Verdi's charming opera of the "Traviata" will be given entire, and the second act of the "Barbiere" with Mme. Laborde. There are no reserved seats. Those who go earliest take the best.

Musical.—The Mendelssohn Union will give a grand performance of "St. Paul," with full orchestra, to-night, at the Hall of the Union, Cooper Institute. It promises to be the finest performance of the work ever heard in this country.

A very interesting concert of vocal and instrumental music takes place, to-night, at Dodworth's Saloon, for the benefit, we believe, of Signor [illegible], the baritone. Mlle. [illegible], Mlle. [illegible], Mr. [illegible], Mr. [illegible] and Signor [illegible] assist.

A new and fatal epidemic has appeared in the city of Albany. It is a pseudo-membranous inflammation of the throat. The symptoms are described as follows: "The patient is attacked with what at first resembles an ordinary influenza, accompanied by those general indications of physical weakness and lassitude that follow a severe cold. This feature of the case soon disappears, and is followed by a glandular swelling, acute inflammation, and excessive soreness. In some cases, the final appearances are strikingly identical with those of 'black tongue' or 'putrid sore-throat.' Suppuration takes place, and the gatherings become very extensive before the fatal result supervenes."

The bill introduced into the Georgia House, providing for the sale of all free colored persons who may be found in the State at a future date, as slaves, has been passed over to the Finance Committee for consideration.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SENATE SANITARY COMMITTEE.—Mr. A. J. H. DUGANNE appeared before the Senate Committee yesterday afternoon, and read a statement with reference to the Tenement-houses of the City. He argued that regulations are necessary for the public health. *Firstly*, with regard to over-population of certain districts and certain houses. Promiscuous lodging of the sexes, and sub-letting of bedrooms should be prohibited. A proper supervision of these houses by officers is absolutely necessary. *Secondly*—Darkness acts very unfavorably upon the health of the inmates of poorly lighted rooms. No houses should be built back to back, nor should windowless apartments be rented. *Thirdly*—Contracted doors and windows are very unhealthy. In very many tenement houses two persons cannot pass one another. *Fourthly*—There should be positive directions as to the number and location of passages for ventilation. *Fifthly*—The height of the ceilings of tenement-houses, and their general construction should be regulated by law. *Sixthly*—Water should be carried through all these buildings, as well as through more elegant residences. In too many cases the inmates are obliged to go to the corner groceries for their [illegible]. *Seventhly*—Proper means of drainage should be required. Narrow ducts and insufficient [illegible] are too frequently found. There should be a common reservoir for garbage, which should be [illegible] to the City scavengers. After Mr. D. had [illegible] his statement, the Board adjourned until [illegible]. It is expected that Mayor TIEMANN and Ex-[illegible] WOOD will then reappear and offer further [illegible].

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—No business of importance was transacted at the meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration, yesterday afternoon. GULIAN C. VERPLANCK occupied the chair. It was stated that a man by the name of O'Brien, who assisted in the burning of the Quarantine Buildings, is now engaged in the Street Commissioner's Office. Mr. [illegible] said that if affidavits should be furnished establishing the fact, he would see to his removal. Mayor TIEMANN moved that the Sheriff be formally notified that threats had been made to burn the Quarantine Buildings should their reëraction be proceeded with. The Committee on Construction reported progress. They had expended $1,800, without the authority of the Commissioners, in adding another story to the Wardens' House on the Marine Hospital Grounds, and asked that the expenditure be authorized legally, which was done.

CITY CAR CASUALTY.—JAMES DALY, a boy 9 years old, residing at No. 29 Hester-street, yesterday jumped on to the front platform of a Third-avenue car, his object being to steal a ride and follow the fortunes of a target company. At the corner of First-street he either slipped off the platform or was pushed off by the conductor—the latter is the boy's own story,—and falling in front of the wheel, he was run over and his right leg was severed just below the knee. He was taken to the City Hospital.

AMERICANS RESCUING ENGLISH SAILORS.—We are requested to state that donations for the relief of the survivors of the wreck of the British vessel *Claud*, whose loss we mentioned a few days since, will be received by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. The English residents of our City are also desirous of presenting a testimonial to the sailors of the American ship *[illegible]*, by whom their countrymen were rescued, and that subscriptions for this object will also be received by the same firm.

The entire number of emigrants arrived to Nov. 10, 1858, is 73,[illegible]. Add to this number 414 who have come in during the past week, and we have as a total, to Nov. 17, 73,[illegible]. To the same date in 1857, 169,571 arrived.

	1858.	1857.	1856.
The number of inmates in institution, W. I.	1,072	1,670	1,245
The number of inmates in institution, M. H.	24	118	137
Total	1,096	1,788	1,382

The balance in Bank, Jan. 1, 1858, was $32,159 69. To Nov. 10, the aggregate receipts were $170,686 73. The receipts since, for commutation of alien passengers, to Nov. 17, were $4,800 17. Making a total of $[illegible] 79. The total disbursements have been $[illegible] 22, leaving as the balance of the Commutation Fund, $[illegible] 57.

BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS.—The Board met yesterday at 12½ o'clock, Mr. PURDY in the Chair, but immediately adjourned to Friday, at 12 o'clock. Three members of the Board were absent, and it was deemed undesirable to proceed with the consideration of Mr. [illegible]'s report with regard to the First Ward election returns, unless all were present. It will be made the special order at the next meeting.

GEN. PAEZ.—It was announced that Gen. PAEZ and suite would sail for Venezuela yesterday in the steamer [illegible], one of the Paraguay vessels, and that the selection had been made by the General himself. He did not sail. It is stated by those acquainted with the vessel that her boilers are in an unsafe condition, and that two engineers detailed for taking her out have resigned their commissions.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—The following is a description of a late alteration: $5 notes on the State Bank Boston, Mass., altered from Waubeek Bank, Nebraska. Vignette—Two men and steamboat—2 and two females on right end, two girls with grain and 2 on left end. Well executed.

THE ALMSHOUSE GOVERNORS.—By a slip of the pen in our report, yesterday, of the meeting of the Governors of the Almshouse, Governor DUGRO's name was used instead of that of Governor GUNTHER, the latter of whom made the remarks reported.

☞ This being Thanksgiving Day, no Evening Edition will be issued from the TIMES Office this afternoon.

ADMITTED TO BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.—MARTHA LEWIS, aged 44 years, married, native of Boston, was admitted to Bellevue Hospital last night, at 10 o'clock. She was severely burned by her clothes taking fire in the house No. 75 Norfolk-street. She is in a very dangerous condition.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—At 11 o'clock last night, a German, named MAX KEENE, residing at No. 237 Rivington-street, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. Police Surgeon ALEX. B. MOTT was sent for, who came and dressed the wounds of the unfortunate man. His recovery is considered doubtful. Family difficulties are said to be the cause of the attempt.

Police Reports.

THE BROOKLYN COUNTERFEITERS—INTERESTING FACTS IN THEIR HISTORY.—The examination in the case of the Brooklyn counterfeiters was resumed, yesterday afternoon, before United States Commissioner [illegible]. Officer McCord, of the Detective Police, who assisted in the descent made upon the house in Myrtle-avenue, was examined. Regarding the circumstances attending the arrest of the prisoners, the bogus coin, bank-note plates, dies, presses, and other counterfeiting apparatus seized at the house, he told the same story as has already been published. He identified the bogus coin and dies for the manufactory of [illegible] and 20-shilling gold pieces as a portion of the articles seized by himself. The specimens of bogus [illegible] and dies were objects of a good deal of curiosity among those in attendance upon the examination. No one who saw them could fail to be impressed with the fact that the Brooklyn mint was superintended with unusual artistic skill, and that, had not its operations been interfered with by the police, it would doubtless have run a very successful competition with the renowned manufactory of Uncle Samuel of Philadelphia.

At the close of Officer McCord's testimony, the examination, owing to the absence of material witnesses, was postponed to Friday at 12 o'clock. The counsel for the prisoners, Edmund Blankman, Esq., made an application to admit the prisoners to bail, urging that it would be a hardship to keep them in close confinement until the examination was brought to a close, as it was likely to be a lengthy one. The Commissioner, after consultation with the Assistant District-Attorney, decided to admit them to bail in $[illegible], which had not been procured at the last accounts. The prisoners, Edwards and James, were present during the examination. Mrs. Edwards was [illegible] as unable to attend on account of a severe and dangerous attack of sickness. Edwards looks like a man far gone in consumption. He sat during the examination with his head leaning upon his hand and his eyes closed as if asleep. He is a tall, spare man, about 40 years of age, with raven black hair, [illegible] mustache and whiskers, small, black glassy eyes, sallow complexion and emaciated countenance. He was born in New-Haven, Conn., and is by trade a gilder and fancy sign-painter. He formerly worked at his trade in this City, and was employed in finishing the dome of the Crystal Palace. At that time [illegible] kept a confectionery store in Greenwich-[illegible], near North Moore-street. He subsequently removed to Philadelphia, where he worked at his trade for some time, and afterwards went to Baltimore, where he stayed about a year and a half. He then returned to Philadelphia, and from thence came to New-York. His occupation for the last two years [illegible] involved in some obscurity. For eight months previous to his taking the house in Myrtle-avenue, he resided at a house in Bushwick, situated opposite the church and owned by Mr. Street. He rented the cottage in Myrtle-avenue about six months ago, and it is supposed he has employed this time for a considerable period previous to locating there in perfecting his arrangements for embarking in the counterfeiting business. Mrs. Edwards, although claiming to be the wife of Mr. Edwards, has more the appearance of being his sister. She has the same raven hair, sallow complexion, black, glassy eyes and emaciated form. She [illegible] some ten years younger and claims to be a native of Washington, D. C., and to have spent most of her life previous to her marriage in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. She was married to Edwards about eight years ago in Philadelphia. James is younger and more comely looking than either of the other prisoners. He has a fresh, ruddy complexion, [illegible] countenance, and a healthy, plump look. Nothing has been learned as to his antecedents previous to his connection with Edwards' family, which commenced about two years ago. He has been a [illegible] in Edwards' family during that time, and has [illegible] the life of a gentleman of elegant leisure, claim-

[illegible] necessity of living by honest labor. He sat through the examination, perched upon a chair by the fire, dangling his legs and vigorously chewing quids of "solace," which were replaced at short intervals, manifesting the utmost indifference as to the result.

A HARD CASE—HASTY MARRIAGE AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.—Victor Curvellier is a good-looking Frenchman, about 40 years of age. About two months since he became acquainted with a respectable French widow lady living at No. 27 Greene-street, named Frigeau. His politeness, good looks and good clothes, won the widow's confidence. The husband of Madame Frigeau, who had been a jeweler in Paris, died several years ago, and it was whispered that he left her a handsome competence. Keenly alive to the charming comfort of a good bank account, he proposed marriage, was accepted, and the nuptials took place six weeks ago. The supposed bank account proved much less than was anticipated, and indignant at the discovery, Curvellier commenced brutally beating his wife. On the 12th of October last he assailed his wife in such a savage manner, that the poor woman, feeling her life endangered, complained of his conduct to the Police authorities. A daughter, 15 years of age, by the former husband of Madame Frigeau, accompanied her to the Tombs, where the complaint was preferred. On their return they found Curvellier had broken open their trunks and absconded with nearly all of their wearing apparel, the silver-plate, a gold watch and chain, and other jewelry, altogether amounting to $500 in value. A search was made for the absconding husband and missing property. Most of the missing articles were traced to pawnbrokers, where he had pledged them. The husband was found, after diligent search, concealed in the house of a friend in the upper part of the City. He was taken to the Tombs, tried for the assaults upon his wife and sentenced for four months to Blackwell's Island. This charge being disposed of, he was arraigned to answer the charge of wholesale robbery, the examination upon the latter accusation taking place yesterday before Justice WELSH at the City Hall Police Court. The wife and daughter told the story of the robbery, and clerks employed in various pawnbrokers' establishments testified to having received the missing goods from the accused in pledge for money loaned. The magistrate decided that, although the conduct of the prisoner had been shown to be utterly heartless, the evidence against him failed to support the charge of larceny, inasmuch as Curvellier took property belonging to his wife, and legally could not be adjudged guilty of theft. Following this decision the prisoner was removed from the Court-room to serve out the previous sentence of four months' imprisonment on Blackwell's Island.

SEEKING A HOME FOR THE WINTER.—It is not an unfrequent occurrence for the ambitious youth of New-Jersey to come to New-York to try their fortunes. An interesting specimen of this migratory class arrived here a few days ago—a carpet-bag, a change of linen, or cotton rather, and two or three bills on a Jersey bank, negotiable only through allowing a fearful discount, comprised the extent of his outfit. The unappreciative inhabitants of the metropolis failed to recognize his talents. Instead of speedily reaching a point of distinction, he found himself reaching the point of starvation. Like a great many ambitious ones who have come here before him, he was firmly resolved to feed at the public crib. He yesterday stole a case of boots and shoes, stationed in front of a shoe store in Canal-street, was arrested, and taken before Justice STEERS, of the Essex Market Police Court.

Magistrate—What have you to say relative to this charge of robbery preferred against you?

Prisoner—My money was all gone, and I was starving.

Magistrate—That is no excuse for theft.

Prisoner—You go without food forty-eight hours and you would not think an excuse was wanted for stealing. I came here from Franklin, N. J., tried to get work, but couldn't; my money was all gone, and I knew if I stole something I would be arrested and furnished with food and shelter.

Magistrate—I shall send you to Blackwell's Island for four months.

Prisoner—I am much obliged, for it gives me just what I have been looking for—a home for the Winter.

FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.—Anthony Lowrey, a German, was, yesterday, arrested in this City on a charge of being a fugitive from Jersey City. He is accused of having broken into a store and stolen a considerable quantity of uncut linen goods. He was sent back for trial.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THANKSGIVING.—Agreeably to usage, all the churches in Brooklyn will be opened for religious services this morning, and discourses appropriate to the day will be delivered by the respective clergymen. A donation visit to the Orphan Asylum on Cumberland-street is down upon the list of charitable visitations of the day. An appeal is also made for a Thanksgiving dinner to the Industrial School in the East Division, and donations of food or other articles are solicited, and will be thankfully received by the ladies who will be in attendance at the School, the old "North American," North Second-street, between Fourth and Fifth streets.

A large number of engine companies improve the occasion for target and other excursions, and for the evening's entertainment several balls are announced to come off by way of conclusion. To-morrow the corner-stone of the First Congregational Methodist Church will be laid, (on State-street, near Hoyt,) at 2 o'clock P. M. The Rev. Messrs. STORRS and CLARKE are announced to officiate.

THE FERRY COLLISION.—The death of Mr. BISHOP, of Hempstead, at the New York Hospital, from injuries received at the time of the collision of the two Peck-slip ferry boats, it is said, will give rise to a claim for exemplary damages against the Ferry Company. Mr. BISHOP leaves a wife and several children.

THE MURDER.—The man CULLEN who killed young HART, in Columbia-street, on Tuesday night had not been arrested up to a late hour yesterday. The Coroner's inquest is to be held to-morrow.

Letter from the Proprietor of the New-York Ledger.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of Monday morning, in commenting upon the accession of the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT to the list of regular contributors to the New-York *Ledger*, you avail yourself of the occasion to abuse several other contributors to that journal. Concealing your poniard under the guise of specious flattery, you seek also to inflict some fatal stabs upon my own reputation. You compliment my sagacity at the expense of every other quality of character which should be dear to a man. This might tickle the vanity of a charlatan, ambitious of notoriety and of nothing more. It is very displeasing to me.

You have often boasted of the character of your readers: you now reflect severely upon that of mine. It is very presumptuous—not only an unwarranted but a ridiculous assumption on your part—to pretend that your journal circulates among a better class than mine. Facts do not exist without causes, and why should this be so? Why should not my paper be quite equal to yours? It is prepared with the greatest care. Much of it is written by scholars of great acquirement and the highest distinction; many of the articles by Professors in Colleges, eminent alike for their learning and moral worth. I employ and pay a superior class of writers, because I can afford to pay and do pay more than any other journal on the continent. I am consequently enabled to make the best paper. Now, I put it to you, *will not the best paper command the best class of readers?* I sat out originally to make the very best weekly journal in the world.

I never had the slightest idea of publishing a paper merely for private circulation. I never pretended to have that contempt for the people which is affected by some. I determined to make my paper popular, and at the same time pure and elevated in its literary and moral tone. For years, always steadily progressing, my studies and labors were almost incessant—occupying, much of the time, eighteen hours out of the twenty-four. *If* I have achieved great and unparalleled success in my line, it is but the fair fruit of earnest enterprise and honest industry. I have never hesitated to engage and monopolize, at any cost, the very best writers who could be had. You, while showering upon me doubtful compliments, seek, studiously, to convey the impression that I am merely a skillful advertiser. If my journal had not possessed rare merits, the mere advertising of it, however extensively, permit me to inform you, would never have made my fortune. I have never known a man to win a race with a horse, destitute of wind and bottom, simply by his skill in getting him upon the track.

In the course of your attack you have a gratuitous and uncalled-for thrust at the "fascinating Fanny Fern," the first sketch-writer of the times—a woman whose only offence is the possession of rare genius. The gallantry and chivalry of every community insure a just appreciation of an assault like this. I wonder that you had no malicious allusion, by name, to some of the other authors who write for the *Ledger*. There is Mrs. SIGOURNEY, ranking at the head of the moral and religious poets of the nation. Every week you will find one of her poems in the *Ledger*. There is ALICE CARY, with her sweet and spiritual lyre. She writes for no paper but the *Ledger*. There is JOHN G. SAXE, the most popular poet and humorous writer living. He writes only for the *Ledger*. There is GEORGE D. PRENTICE,—is he not universally considered one of the first wits and journalists of the country? He contributes to every number of the *Ledger*. Why should all these have escaped the visitation of your wrath?

But the "sublime SYLVANUS COBB," as you call him, seems to trouble you most. Well, Sir, I have reserved him for more full discussion. Mr. COBB is one of the most successful writers living, and *he is one of the best*. I say "*best*" understandingly, and with my eyes open. *I know exactly what he is*. He is not invariably ornate and polished in his style; but he is a man of decided genius, and of vast and varied information. He does not pompously parade quotations from Latin, French, Spanish, and Italian: he does not fill all his writings with egotism and pedantry. He *is* a clear, straight-forward, forcible and honest writer. I value his writings and pay highly for them, because they are just what they are—pure in morals, honest and noble in sentiment, simple in diction, plain in construction, and thoroughly adapted to the tastes and comprehension of the people. I am glad to have the issue distinctly made on the character of his productions, because certain starveling *littérateurs*, whose articles have been rejected by me over and over again, are in the habit of decrying COBB, and sneering at COBB, and raving and swearing about COBB, and drinking "confusion to COBB;" and because these same men, for the most part, control and give tone to what is called "literary criticism" in certain quarters. The truth is, it is not Mr. COBB's "style" whereat and whereby these "critics" are offended, but his popularity and his bank-account. They cannot bear that their literary bantlings should be slammed into the face, while Mr. COBB's are sold [illegible] publishers, published extensively, and read enthusiastically.

And now, sir, as to the literary merit and moral tone of the editorial and miscellaneous departments of the New-York *Ledger*. On these points I challenge scrutiny and criticism. The readers of the *Ledger* know its worth, its tone and character; but certain talkative and scribbling people, who are considered in certain weak quarters to be very select and very literary, because the great public will have nothing to do with them or their writings, and who always talk and scribble most about that concerning which they know the least, seem to be possessed of the idea that whatever is stupendously successful must, of necessity, be in some way, if not in every way, inferior. Having been accustomed to estimate the superiority of their own productions by the extent to which they *do not* go, they naturally reckon the inferiority of popular writings and publications by the extent to which they *do* go. These unfortunate people of course place a sorry estimate upon the character of the *Ledger*. As it sells ten thousand times more extensively than anything they ever produced, in their opinion it is of course ten thousand times inferior to anything they ever produced. And thus are they comforted. It is cruel, perhaps, to destroy the state of peace of mind of these helpless beings; but, nevertheless, I am compelled to give a true exposition of their case.

Recently, in the course of my regular plan, I have taken another important and expensive step for the improvement of my journal. You see in it only the ingenious card of a successful showman. And from what do you make this vulgar deduction? From the simple fact that, desiring to engage the pen of an eminent scholar and statesman, whose ample fortune placed him beyond the inducements of pecuniary considerations, and knowing him to be devoted, heart and soul, to a great patriotic and benevolent enterprise, I placed at his disposal the sum of $10,000, to be appropriated to that noble undertaking, as the only practicable plan of accomplishing my object.

In conclusion, how much more becoming it would have been in you, Sir, had you treated the *Ledger* in this instance as you have always treated it heretofore. My enlistment of the pure, chaste, classic pen of the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT in the cause of journalism, was surely not an event which should have called forth such a tirade against a paper which you have hitherto invariably commended; and at the success of which you still assert that you have always rejoiced.

ROBERT BONNER,
Proprietor of the New-York *Ledger*.

We have thus accorded to Mr. BONNER the largest liberty he could desire in using the columns of our journal to sound the praises of his own. We claim some credit for liberality in so doing, inasmuch as there was, in our judgment, nothing whatever in our article which could fairly render necessary any such reply. We have not assailed any of the *Ledger* contributors,—nor spoken disparagingly of their genius, which may be quite as great as Mr. BONNER represents, and worth all he pays for its monopoly. Still less have we given Mr. BONNER any occasion for the warm vindication upon which he enters of his own position and character from censures or slurs we are supposed to have cast upon it. It is quite possible that we may have spoken of his engagement of Mr. EVERETT as one of the contributors to the *Ledger* as, in the main, an advertising device—designed primarily to extend the knowledge and the *prestige* of his paper. Mr. B. apparently repels and repudiates such a construction; yet we can see neither the necessity for his doing so, nor the ground upon which he expects to disabuse the public mind of such an impression. Our respect for Mr. EVERETT's ability as a writer, and our estimate of his genius, are certainly very high; but we do not believe that the value of a weekly contribution from his pen, apart from the *éclat* of his name and his connection with the journal fortunate enough to secure his services, would be rated by himself or anybody else at so high a figure. It certainly is nothing against Mr. BONNER, either as a gentleman or a man of business, that he should secure, by means so perfectly laudable and proper, the celebrity and reputation for his journal which this engagement is sure to give it—and we are certainly somewhat surprised that he should consider an intimation of this kind as "a compliment to his sagacity at the expense of every other quality of character which should be dear to a man." Our personal knowledge of him would preclude the possibility of our making any such aspersion.

As to the subject itself, we have already expressed, as strongly as possible, our dissent from those who sneer at Mr. EVERETT for having stooped to the implied degradation of writing for the *Ledger*. We certainly cannot see it in any such light. We know nothing, either in the character of the *Ledger*, or the circumstances of the case, which should prevent Mr. EVERETT, or anybody else, under the stimulus of sufficient inducement, from addressing the public through its columns. In its morality and freedom from everything offensive to good taste, it certainly is free from reproach; and in writing for it, Mr. E. will have an opportunity of bringing his influence to bear upon a very large circle of readers, and of elevating their tastes and instructing their minds. We wish more of our distinguished men would imitate his example. There is no channel of public influence or public instruction in this country at all comparable to the Newspaper Press; and if those who are best qualified, by ability and culture, to enlighten and inform the public mind would more frequently employ this agency, there would be less complaint than there now is, both of the low standard of the press and of the comparatively restricted influence of our best men.

RE-ELECTION OF MR. SEBASTIAN.—We are advised by a private telegraphic dispatch from Memphis, that the Hon. WILLIAM K. SEBASTIAN has been reëlected to the United States Senate for six years from the 4th of March next, by the Legislature of Arkansas, now in session. The vote was nearly unanimous.—*Washington Union*.

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THE MOST SIMPLE AND CONVENIENT,
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If any of our readers, particularly ministers or public speakers, are suffering from bronchial irritation, this simple remedy will bring almost magical relief.—*Christian Watchman*.
Indispensable to public speakers.—*Zion's Herald*.
An excellent article.—*National Era, Washington*.
Superior for relieving hoarseness to anything we are acquainted with.—*Christian Herald, Cincinnati*.
A most admirable remedy.—*Boston Journal*.
Sure remedy for throat affections.—*Transcript*.
Efficacious and pleasant.—*Traveller*.
Sold by Druggists throughout the United States.

☞ Keep the Feet Warm.—Good advice; but how to follow it. Buy your boots and shoes at CANTRELL'S. He sells cheap. His fabrics are made with a view to comfort, as well as elegance of appearance. He has an immense stock of thick gaiters, shoes and boots for ladies, gentlemen and children, from which you can make your selections, and—let us reiterate—he sells cheap, his establishment, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., is just the place to make your purchases.

☞ Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer.
THE ONLY REMEDY IN THE WHOLE WORLD.
SURE TO EXTERMINATE
Rats, Mice, Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Fleas, Moths, Mosquitoes, and all other vermin and insects.
For sale from 25 cents to $1, by the proprietor. JOS. MEYER, Practical Chemist, No. 512 Broadway, corner Houston-st. General Agent, FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, Druggist, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ In Advance of the
SLEIGHING SEASON.
A splendid assortment of
FASHIONABLE SLEIGH ROBES
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LOW PRICES AT
GENIN'S New Fur Rooms,
No. 507 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

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TWO THREAD
LOCK STITCH
SEWING MACHINES.
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST.
C. W. THOMAS & CO., Agents, No. 480 Broadway.

☞ Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

☞ Ladd, Webster & Co.
(Late Hunt, Webster & Co.)
TIGHT-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES,
For all manufacturing purposes and family use preferable to any other machine. No. [illegible] Broadway.

☞ Ballou's French Yoke Shirts, new style, ready-made and to order, warranted to fit, at less than usual prices; also, always on hand a large assortment of Gent's Undershirts and Drawers, Gloves and Hosiery, Shawls and Robes de Chambre, at
BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway.

☞ Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these things are properly understood and made.

☞ Great Fire at Greensburg, Penn.
From the Evening Bulletin, Sept. 28.
THE RECENT FIRE AT GREENSBURG, PENN.—It is a comfort and consolation to know that while extensive fires must happen, bringing in their train loss and suffering sometimes to a great extent, that even these may have their "alleviation," as the following letter fully proves. And that no person has a right to complain of the loss of books, papers, and other valuables, while such securities as the one named below are so easily procured.
GREENSBURG, Sept. 25, 1858.
To Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 130 Walnut-st., Philadelphia:
GENTLEMEN: One of the most destructive fires that has ever occurred in our place, happened on Tuesday, the 23d inst., burning some *twenty-five buildings*. I had one of your Herring's Patent Fire-Proof Safes in a building that was destroyed. The safe was subjected to an intense heat. It was taken from the ruins the following day, and the door near the handle was *still red hot*. It contained books and a number of papers, loose and in bundles, which were not damaged in the slightest. It gives me pleasure to add to the accumulated evidences of the safety and reliability of your safes.
Yours, truly, J. TURNEY.
$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show that a HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st.,
opposite City Hall, New-York.

☞ Singer's Sewing Machines.—The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy.
I. M. SINGER & CO., 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ The Metallic Tablet Strop—invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ Rupture cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

☞ The American Smoker.—On this day, while so many Fillibusters, Democrats, Black Republicans, Natives, and Abolitionists, are unhappy and miserable, we are prosperous and happy, at Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st.

☞ Agricultural Implements
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. SOUTHERN PLOWS, GRAIN AND FAN MILLS OF ALL KINDS, SEEDS, &C., &C., AT JOHN MAYHER & CO.'S, No. 54 VESEY-ST.

☞ Piles, Piles, Piles, Piles.—The success that has followed the use of Dr. WITMER'S Pile Suppository has been astonishing. A cure guaranteed. Agent, No. 158 Bowery, New-York.

☞ Grover & Baker's Celebrated Family Sewing Machines—No. 495 Broadway.
A NEW STYLE—PRICE $50.
They are all that they claim to be.—*N. Y. Independent*.

☞ Half Hose, of Lambs' Wool, Merino, Cotton and Shaker knit, at the Shirt-collar depôt Nos. 87 and 89 William-st. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

MARRIED.

PATTEN—STOUVENEL.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 16, at St. Thomas' Church, by the Rev. Dr. W. F. Morgan, WILLIAM PATTEN to LIZZIE IRENE, daughter of Joseph Stouvenel, Esq., all of this City.

WHEELER—MILLS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 16, at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, 2d-av., by the Rev. E. Lathrop, Mr. THEODORE P. WHEELER, of Brooklyn, L. I., to Miss AMANDA E. MILLS, of this City.

KERR—VAN BRUNT.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 16, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. Macauly, JOHN J. KERR to ANNIE H. VAN BRUNT, all of this City.

GRAHAM—HEARN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 16, by the Rev. Dr. S. H. Tyng, AUG. CLASON GRAHAM to ELIZA WILLIAMS, only daughter of G. A. Hearn, of this City.

CRUICKSHANK—HOWELL.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 17, at the Church of the Incarnation, by the Rev. Henry Eglinton Montgomery, Mr. GEORGE CRUICKSHANK, of this City, to SEPTIMA, daughter of Thomas Howell, Esquire, of Broxbourne House, Clapham, near London.

WHEELWRIGHT—TAPPAN.—On Wednesday, Nov. 17, by the Rev. Dr. R. L. Storrs, Jr., of Brooklyn, JOHN WHEELWRIGHT, of Valparaiso, Chile, to MARY NELSON, daughter of Jeremiah P. Tappan, of this City.

BOKEE—KNIGHT.—In Brooklyn, by the Rev. C. J. French, Mr. DAVID A. BOKEE, Jr., to Miss JEANNIE KNIGHT, daughter of Robt. Knight, Esq., all of the former place.

NICHOLL—JONES.—At Babylon, L. I., on Wednesday, Nov. 17, by the Rev. Mr. Cooper, Mr. THOS. NICHOLL, of Brooklyn, E. D., to Miss MARY E. JONES, eldest daughter of the late I. P. Jones, of Babylon.

STUDWELL—CROCKER.—At Fairfield, Conn., on Tuesday, Nov. 16, by the Rev. Alexander McLean, DWIGHT STUDWELL to Miss ANNA MIRIA, second daughter of Capt. C. Crocker, of the former place.

DIED.

YOUNG.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 17, suddenly, HANNAH C., wife of William Young, and daughter of Charles and Margaret Seely, aged 28 years.

GAW.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 17, after a short illness, JOSEPH A., eldest son of Alexander and Elizabeth Gaw, aged 26 years and 16 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 217 Mercer-st., on Friday afternoon, the 19th inst., at 1½ o'clock. His remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

JONES.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 17, SAMUEL G. JONES, son of Gerrett and Harriet E. Jones, aged 3 years, 6 months and 5 days.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his grandfather's residence, No. 115 86th-st., Yorkville, this day, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

WEST.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 17, JOHN C. WEST, in the 34th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his brothers, are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, at 1½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 126 West 16th-st. His remains will be conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery.

SHEPARDSON.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, Nov. 17, FREDERICK MCLEOD, only child of J. A. and Susan M. Shepardson, aged 10 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 19th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 30 Morris-st.

WARD.—At Savannah, on Friday, Nov. 12, JAMES B. WARD, of this City, eldest son of Sylvanus S. Ward, aged 30 years and 5 months.

His friends, and those of his father, are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, at 1 o'clock, on Saturday, the 20th inst., from his late residence, No. 11 East 31st-st.

HOWE'S IMPROVED WEIGHING SCALES,
(STRONG & ROSS' PATENT.)
Having received FIRST-CLASS PREMIUMS from the VERMONT STATE FAIR, NEW-YORK STATE FAIR, VIRGINIA STATE CENTRAL FAIR, UNITED STATES FAIR, VIRGINIA STATE FAIR, and FRANKLIN INSTITUTE FAIR, within 60 days, we have now only to invite the public to examine our large stock of scales of every variety, and also to test the principle of a SIXTON SCALE, set up on the floor of our store, as well as to examine *certificates of their superiority* from many of our leading houses.
JOHN & FRANK E. HOWE,
No. 438 Broome-st.,
first door from Broadway.

BURGLAR-PROOF NIGHT LATCHES,
SAFE STORE-DOOR LOCKS,
FRENCH WINDOW FASTENINGS,
SECRET-SPRING BOLTS,
SECURE PAD-LOCKS,
AND A GENERAL VARIETY OF
BUILDER'S HARDWARE.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st.,
New-York.

SOYER'S SULTANA SAUCE.—THIS UNequaled sauce, originally made by the celebrated *chef de cuisine*, ALEXIS SOYER, for the clubs of London, can now be had of all dealers in fine groceries. "Its flavor is excellent, and affords considerable aid in cases of slow and weak digestion."—*London Lancet*. "Worthy of the delicate taste of a Sultana and the genius of a Soyer."—*Observer*. Wholesale agents, CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London; G. G. YVELIN, No. 217 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE "ERROR OF ERRORS."—DR. TRALL will give the conclusion of his introductory, to the Medical class of the Hygeio-Therapeutic College, in which he will explain the fundamental error of all medical systems, in the Lecture Hall, No. 15 Laight-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, at 7 o'clock. The public is invited; physicians especially.

THE MINISTRY OF LIFE.
D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,
Publish on Saturday,
THE MINISTRY OF LIFE,
BY
MARIA LOUISA CHARLESWORTH,
Author of "Ministering Children."
1 Vol. 12mo, with two engravings, $1.
Of the "Ministering Children," the Author's previous work, 50,000 copies have been sold.
Extract from Preface.
The following pages have been written in the hope that some of those who, a few years ago, gave their young and touching welcome to the tale that pictured childhood's ministry, will retain the same child-like spirit, making them willing to be led by every aid in still advancing paths of pleasantness and peace. Around these youth the responsibilities of older life may now be opening, and the measure of their usefulness must depend upon the way they meet the deepening calls which added years cannot fail to bring.

CHARLES SCRIBNER
Will publish on Saturday, Nov. 27,
DUST AND FOAM;
Or,
TWO CONTINENTS AND THREE OCEANS.
Being Wanderings in Mexico, South America, the Sandwich Islands, Phillipines, China, East and West Indies, Australia and Polynesia, &c.
BY T. ROBINSON WARREN.
In 1 vol. 12mo, 3 illustrations. Price, $1 25.
Mr. W. is the son of a gentleman well known in Wall-st. The work promises to be a very entertaining one, replete with exciting incident, and possessing more than ordinary interest.
The author's residence in Western Mexico during the stirring scenes connected with the fillibustering expeditions against Sonora, his intimate relations with Walker and Count Raousset, his intelligent remarks upon the agriculture and mineral resources of Sonora and Arizona, their importance to the United States, &c., are not the least attractive features of the work.

CAMPHOR ICE.—THE ONLY GENUINE CAMphor Ice, for roughness of the skin, is manufactured by the sole proprietor, E. W. VONDERSMITH. Copyright secured. All others are counterfeits. Depôt No. 101 Bowery. Agents, Schieffelin & Brothers, Wheeler & Hart, and Currey & Co., Chambers-st.

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NO. 442 BROADWAY,
Between Canal and Grand sts.,
Invite especial attention to their present assortment of
FALL AND WINTER
CLOTHING
FOR
MEN AND BOYS.
Unusual pains have this season been taken to present to their friends and patrons such styles as would be most approved, and they trust that they have not been unsuccessful in their endeavors.
IN BOYS' CLOTHING
they flatter themselves that they have attained a standard not heretofore approached by any other house, and in all styles of goods they confidently challenge comparison.
IN THE CUSTOM DEPARTMENT
First-class Cutters are Employed,
and a large assortment of Coatings, Cassimeres and Vestings may be found, which will be made to order at unusually moderate prices.
No deviation from marked prices.

WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE ON WEDNESDAY, 24TH INST.,
Exhibition of
F. E. CHURCH'S GREAT ORIGINAL PAINTING OF
NIAGARA
and
T. J. BARKER'S "IL CORSO,"
(The Race Course at Rome during the Carnival.)
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
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N. B.—Both the above Paintings ARE TO BE PRESENTED to the general body of CASH SUBSCRIBERS to the *fac simile* of
CHURCH'S NIAGARA,
With other advantages, for which see prospectus, which will be forwarded on application.
THE FAC SIMILE BEAUTIFULLY PRINTED IN OIL COLORS after the original now publishing.
ARTISTS' PROOFS, mounted, $30; PRINTS, $15.
Admission to both Paintings, 25 cents.

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LINE OF BATTLE-SHIP
For this week is out, being
NUMBER THREE
Of this splendid new Weekly Paper. It is finely Illustrated, and full of interesting reading matter.
For sale at all the Periodical Depôts.
PRICE ONLY FOUR CENTS.
F. GLEASON, Publisher, Boston, Mass.
S. FRENCH, New-York, Wholesale Agent.

EXPERIENCE THE BEST TEST!
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GENUINE COD LIVER OIL
Has been proved by twelve years' experience the best remedy for CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, &c., and is recommended by the most eminent physicians.
CAUTION.—Beware of preparations pretending to possess the properties of the Oil in concentrated form, as many of them are worse than useless. The PURE OIL has been found to act better and have more speedy effect than any jelly or other preparation of it. HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

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FOR HEATING CHURCHES,
STORES AND DWELLING-HOUSES.
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No. 398 Broadway, corner Walker-st.

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THAYENDANEGEA,
THE SCOURGE;
OR,
THE WAR EAGLE OF THE MOHAWKS!
NOW READY,
IN THE
NEW-YORK MERCURY,
AT ALL NEWS DEPOTS.

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THANKSGIVING DAY.—On THURSDAY, the 18th inst., this office will close at 12 M., at which hour all the afternoon mails will close. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

DR. J. D. BURKIN ON CONSUMPTION—LETTER NO. IV.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Dr. J. D. BURKIN's remarks on consumption and its [illegible] treatment.

In the early stages of consumption all [illegible] are [illegible] except the inflammatory; that destroys life in less than three months, and [illegible] all applied treatment, and which is termed quick consumption, which marks its fatal termination from the commencement. If the symptoms of consumption could be clearly detected while in the first and second stages, its progress will be easily checked and completely cured by the application of suitable soothing remedies, before it advances to the third stage, when not one in a thousand can be restored from the grasp of death, when it has obtained a complication of alarming symptoms, as described under that head; and the fatal results are to be observed by the simplest observer. This is the stage that conceals the veil from the eyes of the physician, and exposes his criminal neglect.

It is at this unfortunate time that the patient and friends are aware of his doubtful condition, and would give the world to be once more restored to health. But alas! it is too late; the golden opportunity is lost in the two former stages. This is the moment when the bungling physician's doubt is removed, and he says the disease must be hereditary, and consequently incurable—that the patient must die. What satisfaction this is to the family and friends, after being treated, perhaps for eight or ten months by this pretender of an M. D.! This is carried [illegible] that the patient, friends and physician are convinced of the fatality of consumption, and the impossibility of curing it in consequence of not taking early steps to check it while there was some remaining strength. It is singular, but true, that in the simplest and most curable species of consumption, if the constitution fails, all is lost; the chief object to be kept in view is to allay the irritation and hence the system; short of that the physician and patient are defeated. The [illegible] of medical men is, they cannot see the disease while it is [illegible], that is to say, while it is progressing through the first and second stages. This was the moment that should excite the mind of both the patient and physician to action, in order to check that dreadful scourge in its infancy. This is the reason that the word consumption is so frightful in our ears, through a neglect of arresting it at an early period, through the imbecility and professional abuse of those M. Ds.

All your readers had parents, brothers, sisters and neighbors who died of consumption—nay, even die it still, sons and daughters—and why can't you see the cause, and take warning from what you have seen? You continue to hack, hawk and cough. Your expectoration is of a foamy, frothy, whitish phlegm, and as the disease advances, it becomes yellow pus or matter. You have suffered from a confined condition of the [illegible] for years; by and by there is a derangement of the liver, organs and function of the stomach; there is a susceptibility of catching cold by the least exposure, attended with this hawking from the throat, which gradually penetrates to the upper clavicles of the lungs, and soon terminates your existence. Physicians and patients see the fatal results, but why can't they see the cause that gives rise to this blighting disease, and remedy the evil in the bud? This is the point worthy of attention. Seldom the sufferer is apprehensive of his danger until there is a cough, and scarcely then, till he finds himself failing rapidly in strength and flesh. But what produces this cough that is so aggravating in the throat? The patient has contracted cold frequently in early life, and it passed away without further notice; but this time there is an alarming appearance, caused by the neglect of regulating the blood, until the poisonous matter that should be passed by the bowels in years back has been brought in contact with that vital fluid upon which depends our existence.

From this corroded condition of the blood arises the frequency of catching cold by inhaling the fresh air by our nostrils and mouth, by the breathing operation, which intermixes with his corrupted and adulterated blood, congealing and causing phlegm, which oppresses the respiratory or breathing organs, which gives rise to cough. The cough is the effort of nature to throw off the seeds of disease. It cannot be disputed that while the matter is permitted to clog or accumulate in the lungs the sufferer must sink. This effort of nature should be assisted by the application of soothing and bracing remedies to dissolve the congealed corruption, which excites coughing, and have a tendency to nourish the lungs and bronchial tubes. From the present the patient is aroused to a sense of danger through this short hacking cough, with an inflamed condition of the throat; the patient applies for aid, but in the wrong direction, but after exhausting the science and skill of a certain class of medical men, who are pocketing large fees from the duped patients, the best and only thing they recommend is cod liver oil, which is the most spurious and adulterated article bearing the name of medicine—a worthless, nauseating nostrum, which I could not conscientiously recommend to be given to my dog, should I value his life. This filthy mixture does not contain five drops to the quart of the genuine cod liver oil.

What wonder that consumption makes such havoc in the hands of such imbeciles? It is through these pretenders sprung the delusive and erroneous idea that consumption was incurable. Certainly, while treated by cod-liver oil, calomel, antimony, morphine and opium, the sufferer was doomed to a consumptive's grave; but while the suffering public depends on this certain class of men, so long must this sacrifice of life continue to exist. If medical men are possessed of scientific attainments as the old school pretend, why do they not prepare their own remedies to act according to these great pretensions, in order to restore the consumptive from the couch of suffering and pain; but no, this would be deviating from the old routine. They would sooner sacrifice the lives of thousands of their sacred and dearest relatives rather than relinquish one iota of their early duplicity. Hence, they will scrape down in bad Latin—to dupe their patient, and prove their own ignorance—a prescription, a hocus pocus, or something, and depend on the exertions and competency of an apothecary, who never studied the nature or essence of disease, and who knows no more of the debilitating and deadly effects of what he is dispensing, but less than the patient himself. What an absurdity!

So much for the old confederacy. This is how life is daily sacrificed by the enlightened regulars, as they are termed. Will the public longer confide in such consummate life-destroyers? Where is the situation that man is placed in that requires so much attention and discrimination qualities, and involves such responsibilities? What is more noble in a physician than to have clear views of disease he represents? disorder to speak candidly—what ever will be the results—should he expect perfect confidence?

I have treated consumption in every modification of its ravages for several years, and have marked its progress through its different species and its various treatments, and I speak from a practical observation, that in all curable species I can check its progress in three weeks, and if not, it must prove fatal in any case. When I should expect the salutary results of my treatment, in that limited time, it will be marked by partial relief in less than three hours after commencing, and all along in the same proportion until completely cured.

I remain, respectfully, &c., J. D. BURKIN,
Consumptive Physician, No. 1[illegible] 6th-st., Clinton-place.

CHAPPED HANDS, CHAPPED LIPS, &c. —Certain cure. HEGEMAN & CO.'S Camphor Ice with Glycerine. Cheap, safe and agreeable. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

HAVE YOU GOT THE TOOTHACHE?—HIKA'S Toothache Remedy will cure it, permanently.

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THE NEW-YORK STEAM BREWERY,
Nos. 38 and 40 Carmine-st., and No. 11 Downing-st.,
BREWERS OF
EXTRA SUPERIOR
PALE, AMBER AND XXX ALES
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for
DRAUGHT, BOTTLING AND SHIPPING.
Brewed by the new process of Steam.
The acknowledged superiority of the Malt Liquors brewed by this establishment renders it superfluous to enumerate its excellence over ales manufactured by the old process.
All Ales, Porters, &c., brewed by the New-York Steam Brewery are made from Prime Barley, Malt and Hops only.
Office No. 38 Carmine-st.,
Between Bleecker and Bedford sts.

CAUTION ON LIGHT.
A patent-right was issued in 1851 for apparatus for illuminating purposes, by vaporizing hydro-carbons and preparing them for combustion. One of the prominent features in this patent is the introduction of air or vapor to dilute the first-mentioned vapor after being formed, to complete the combustion and prevent smoke when highly charged with carbon.
We understand that an apparatus is now offered for sale which is a palpable infringement of this patent, and this is to caution all whom it may concern that they will be prosecuted for any such infringement in making, vending or using, either for illuminating or heating purposes.
WILLIAM CORNWELL, Assignees.
M. STARBUCK,
H. E. SMELZIER,
No. 80 Times Building, Room No. 2[illegible], New-York.
Nov. 15, 1858.

A NOVELTY.
$5 SEWING MACHINES.
A PRACTICAL FAMILY SEWING MACHINE for $5.
EXCLUSIVE RIGHTS
For States, counties and towns will continue to be sold for thirty days.
CALL AT ONCE—
EXAMINE THIS
WONDERFUL INVENTION—
And secure the monopoly for [illegible] State, county or town.
NOVELTY $5 SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
Office, BARTLETT & CO.,
Needle Manufacturers, No. 421 Broadway, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.
DR. CHEESEMAN'S CELEBRATED PILLS.—The combination of ingredients in these Pills is the result of a long and extensive practice, and are a positive cure for all those diseases incident to the female constitution. They are certain to remove all obstruction and bring nature to its proper channel. To the married they are invaluable, producing, with certainty, periodical regularity. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Confidentially sent by mail. Address C. L. CHEESEMAN, Box No. 4,531, New-York. Price $1 per box. Sold wholesale and retail at No. 165 Chambers-st.

ALL THE NEW BOOKS OF IMPORTANCE are received at the Mercantile Library. Several hundred volumes have just been added, including recent French and German literature.
Merchants' clerks, (females included,) $2 a year; all others, $5. The Library is open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., and the Reading Room to 10 P. M.

AT GIMBREDE'S A CARD-CASE IS INCLUDED with each new plate; also, with [illegible] from an old plate.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THANKSGIVING-DAY.

POSITIVELY THE LAST PICCOLOMINI MATINEE.
GRAND COMBINATION.
PICCOLOMINI AND LABORDE.
LA TRAVIATA AND THE BARBER OF SEVILLE.

On this occasion, the entire Academy will be thrown open, including all the private boxes, any of which may be secured by those who come first.

NO RESERVED SEATS.

THURSDAY, Nov. 18, at ONE, to conclude at 4½.

POSITIVELY THE LAST GALA MATINEE, [illegible]

Mlle. PICCOLOMINI

will make her last appearance in New-York at a matinée.

Madame LaBORDE,

the celebrated prima donna from the Grand Opera in Paris, will make her second appearance in New-York. The performance will consist of the entire opera of LA TRAVIATA, with all powerful chorus and orchestra, grand ballet, and the splendid mise en scène, in which

Mlle. PICCOLOMINI

will appear in her world-renowned rôle of Violetta, assisted by the new tenor, Signor TAMARO, and the grand baritone, Signor FLORENZA. In the second act of LA TRAVIATA the admired danseuse

SENORITA SOTO

will make her first appearance at the Matinée. The performance will conclude with the second act of [illegible] opera THE BARBER OF SEVILLE, in which the great vocalist MADAME LABORDE [illegible] as Rosina, assisted by Lorini, Taffanelli, [illegible]. During the music lesson MADAME LABORDE [illegible] UNA VOCE POCO FA. [illegible] THE CARNIVAL OF VENICE [illegible] LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX [illegible] for the Matinée commences on Wednesday.

ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR.

[illegible] including all the private boxes.

TWENTY TICKET OFFICES

[illegible] established at the following places, where tickets [illegible] purchased in advance, and thus a rush at the [illegible] avoided: [illegible] of Music, 14th-st. Siboll's, No. 29 Wall-st. [illegible] Clarendon Hotel. [illegible] Hotel. Prescott House. [illegible] Hotel. Metropolitan Hotel. Astor House.

MUSIC STORES.

[illegible] Breusing, 701 Broadway. Hall & Son, 239 Broadway. [illegible] & Luis, 769 [illegible] Firth & Pond, [illegible] Broadway. Nunns & Clark, 16th-st. [illegible] Gleshorn, No. 703 Broadway.

BROOKLYN.

[illegible], No. 143 Atlantic-st. Prex's, No. 212 Fulton-st. [illegible] will likewise be for sale at the ENTRANCE DOOR OF THE ACADEMY; [illegible] special purpose FOUR ADDITIONAL TICKET OFFICES will be opened.

[illegible] doors will be opened at 12½. The Matinée will [illegible] at ONE precisely. The Entre-Acts will be of [illegible], so that visitors from the country may be [illegible] for the railroads and steamboats. [illegible], only night of ROBERT LE DIABLE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ROBERT LE DIABLE.

[illegible] FRIDAY NIGHT, Nov. 19, at 7½ o'clock. SECOND AND LAST GAZZANIGA NIGHT. [illegible] Meyerbeer's celebrated opera, in five acts, of ROBERT LE DIABLE, [illegible] new scenery, costly dresses and the magnificent [illegible] of last year will be given this season for THE FIRST AND ONLY TIME. [illegible] appearance of LABORDE AND GAZZANIGA. GAZZANIGA will sing, for the first time in America, [illegible] rôle of Alice, and LABORDE that of Isabella—a part [illegible] which she has made a great sensation at the Grand [illegible] in Paris, and which she has made particularly her [illegible]. Mlle. SOTO [illegible] appear for the first time in America in the Pantomime [illegible] of Helena the Abbess, supported by a grand [illegible] ballet. CARL FORMES [illegible] for the first and only time this season in his [illegible] renowned rôle of Bertram. [illegible] other characters by LORINI, COLETTI, DUBREUIL, PICKANESER. [illegible] RESERVED SEATS AND PRIVATE BOXES [illegible] Thursday morning at the Academy, and [illegible] (Siboll's being closed on Thanksgiving [illegible]) and on Friday at all the three regular ticket [illegible].

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

[illegible] respectfully announces that Mozart's [illegible] in three acts, of LE NOZZE DI FIGARO (The Marriage of Figaro,) [illegible] "Don Giovanni," is considered Mozart's [illegible], has been in active rehearsal, and will be produced for the first time in America on MONDAY, Nov. [illegible]. It will afford an opportunity to hear Mlle. PICCOLOMINI as Susanna, and CARL FORMES as Figaro, of [illegible] they are acknowledged to be the greatest living [illegible]. [illegible] Piccolomini will make her last appearance but [illegible] the opera—on account of the departure of the [illegible] for Boston—can only be given twice. [illegible] will close Nov. 29, when the company will [illegible] the two last nights of the season, MLLE. POINSOT [illegible] in America as Valentine, in THE HUGUENOTS. [illegible] will be given with a cast infinitely superior to that [illegible] season. [illegible] the Academy of Music, for any night during December and January, except Sundays, having been [illegible] FREE SABBATH EVENING SERVICES, [illegible] which will take place on Sunday next, Nov. 21.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM—SATURDAY.
ITALIAN OPERATIC PERFORMANCE.

[illegible] A SPECIAL STAGE, [illegible] scenery and footlights, having been built, and [illegible] by Allegri and Galyo. PICCOLOMINI, GAZZANIGA, FORMES, FLORENZA, TAMARO, MAGGIOROCHI. [illegible] at 7½; opera commences at 8. [illegible] will commence with the second act of THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT, [illegible] by the orchestra. MLLE. PICCOLOMINI, CARL FORMES, TAMARO, MARRA. To be followed by the second act of LUCREZIA BORGIA. GAZZANIGA, [illegible] TAMARO. [illegible] to "Lucrezia Borgia" the orchestra will play DER FREYSCHUTZ. [illegible] will conclude with the entire opera of LA SERVA PADRONA. [illegible] PICCOLOMINI, [illegible] The Housemaid [illegible] SIEDENBURG, MAGGIOROCHI. During the comic pasticcio of La Serva Padrona, will be introduced THE QUARRELING DUET, from Auber's comic opera of the "Mason and Locksmith," [illegible] at the end of the opera THE PICCOLOMINI WALTZ, [illegible] composed for her by Signor Muzio. [illegible] to the "SERVA PADRONA," the Overture [illegible] MASANIELLO." Reserved seats, $2; in the evening at the doors, $1 50. The sale of seats commences on Friday, at 9 A. M., at Rose's [illegible], No. 143 Atlantic-st.; at Prex's Music Store, [illegible] Fulton-st.; and at Siboll's, No. 29 Wall-st.

To the Public.—As one-third of the Athenæum will be occupied by the stage there will be but over 300 seats. In view of this circumstance and of the great expense, the [illegible] is not a remunerative one to the Director. [illegible] principal motive, however, in giving Opera in Brooklyn is to stimulate the citizens of this music-loving city [illegible] the rapid construction of the contemplated Brooklyn Academy of Music, which Mr. Ullman [illegible] under one management [illegible] New-York. [illegible] SATURDAY, Nov. 20, second and positively last [illegible] the Opera in Brooklyn, on account of the departure of the company for Boston.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—STATEMENT.

[illegible] Courrier des Etats Unis of last Monday appeared an article charging me with selling more tickets for the [illegible] last Matinée than the Academy could hold. I give [illegible] assertion a flat denial. The Academy seats comfortably 4,000 persons, and there have been on several occasions over 4,600 persons in that building. Seeing last [illegible] many ladies—who did not like to go up to the [illegible]—standing in the passages and lobbies, I had the sale of tickets stopped when the number sold reached [illegible].

I seize the present opportunity to state that for over a [illegible] I have been daily attacked in that paper in the [illegible] manner. As the Courrier des Etats Unis [illegible] to do either good or harm, I never [illegible] noticed them; but these attacks are not con[illegible] all my artists are assailed in the same public [illegible] chivalrous editors have particularly singled out Mlle. Piccolomini, whom they not only insult in the [illegible] manner, but annoy her by sending the paper (in [illegible] wrappers) to her apartments. [illegible] have not the least doubt that this infamous conduct towards a young and amiable girl will be condemned by the public, and it is only just that this fact should be [illegible] known by me.

The French paper enjoyed an enviable position as long as [illegible] in the hands of Mr. Gaillardet. But since that [illegible] sold out it has been controlled by three hungry Frenchmen, and in their hands it has lost all its influence, has dwindled down to a very small circulation, and is repudiated by all respectable Frenchmen, who are [illegible] should be considered the organ of a powerful nation. These three hungry Frenchmen are —Trobriand, formerly a resident of Tours, in France; [illegible] Masseras, half a Frenchman and half a [illegible] the third, and, thank God, last, is Lassalle, the proprietor, who tells everybody, with tears in his eyes, that Masseras, his paid editor, rules him with an iron hand; that he is bound by contract to let Trobriand write what he pleases; that he has to pay him $25 a week, and that he cannot get rid of him before next May.

I have had the misfortune to displease all of them. Trobriand, because I will not permit my artists to sing at his [illegible] soirées, and to be black-mailed to the tune of a couple of airs and a duet per week; Lassalle, because I do not advertise as largely in his paper as in the Herald, Times, Tribune, Express, Post, &c.; Masseras, because I used to address the free admissions to the editors, and not to him alone—he personally being greatly in want of opera tickets, for purposes to me unknown, [illegible] asking only the moderate number of eighteen reserved and best seats per week, at $2 each. With all these requests I refused to comply, and continued to send four seats to the editors, over which, I am told, the three hungry Frenchmen have been fighting as only excited Frenchmen can fight, until they got tired, when they combined their united forces, and fell upon me and my artists, which assaults I answered by stopping both advertisements and free tickets. B. ULLMAN.

EXTRA EXHIBITION.

[illegible] picture of Her Majesty, THE EMPRESS EUGENIE, [illegible] exhibition on Thanksgiving Day, at Goupil's [illegible], No. 366 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

[illegible] MINSTRELS, [illegible] and 563 Broadway. [illegible] EVERY EVENING. [illegible] to commence at 7½ o'clock.

[illegible] THEATRE TO BE LET.

[illegible] the 1st of March, with all the scenery, [illegible] for such length of time as may [illegible] to be made to the President [illegible] President.

[illegible] THANKSGIVING DAY.—FOUR [illegible] DESTRUCTION [illegible] THANKSGIVING DAY [illegible] A. M. [illegible]

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Tickets.........50 cents | Family Circle.........25 cents
Orchestra seats.........$1 | Private boxes.........$5
Children.........25 cents

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 18, 1858.
THANKSGIVING DAY.
Two performances—Afternoon and Evening.
Grand Festival Afternoon Performance, and Only Chance for the Juveniles.
Children.........25 cents
Miss AGNES ROBERTSON,
Mr. DION BOURCICAULT,
Mr. GEORGE JORDAN,
Mr. DAVIDGE, Mr. WHITING,
Miss ADA CLIFTON, IN
JESSIE BROWN,
which will be played entire, with all its magnificent tableaux, &c., for the
LAST TIME.
Doors open at 1 o'clock; to commence at 2.
THANKSGIVING EVENING, at 7½ o'clock,
GRAND GALA BILL.
Last appearance but one of
Miss AGNES ROBERTSON,
Mr. DION BOURCICAULT,
Mr. George Jordan, Mr. C. Fisher,
Mr. A. H. Davenport, Mr. W. Davidge,
Mr. Whiting, Mr. Grosvenor,
Miss Ada Clifton, Mrs. J. H. Allen,
Mrs. Coleman Pope.
FOUR PIECES TO-NIGHT.
First act of USED UP.
MILLY.
THE YOUNG WIDOW.
Last act of JESSIE BROWN.
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7½.
FRIDAY, Nov. 19, 1858.
Last appearance and
FAREWELL BENEFIT of
Miss AGNES ROBERTSON,
on which occasion the
NEW-YORK CALEDONIAN CLUB
have kindly given their patronage to their talented countrywoman, and will attend in Full Highland Costume, headed by their pipers, and occupy the entire parquet, which for this occasion only will be reserved for them.
Last appearance of Mr. DION BOURCICAULT,
Mr. GEO. JORDAN, Mr. C. FISHER,
Mr. DAVIDGE, Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT,
and the entire company.
Miss Agnes Robertson.....in.....Eight different characters
The entertainments will consist of
MILLY,
First act of USED UP,
THE YOUNG ACTRESS,
Last act of JESSIE BROWN.
SATURDAY—First Concert of the
NEW-YORK PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
MONDAY—The great RAVEL COMPANY and YRCA MATHIAS, under the direction of
GABRIEL and FRANCOIS RAVEL.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

LAST NIGHT!
BEING THE 60TH
AND THE
FAREWELL BENEFIT
OF
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON.
The management beg to announce that
ON FRIDAY NEXT, NOV. 19,
a Grand Performance will be given as a parting token to this admirable artist. The entertainments composing this Benefit will be duly announced.
The gentlemen members of
THE CALEDONIAN CLUB,
through a unanimous vote of their Committee, passed on their last session, resolved to tender a mark of their esteem and public approbation to their celebrated countrywoman,
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON,
whose performance of the Highland Heroine, Jessie Brown, has warmed so many Scotch hearts, and has awakened so many happy and kindly memories.
Understanding that on
FRIDAY NEXT, NOV. 19,
her FAREWELL BENEFIT and last appearance will take place at Niblo's Garden, the Caledonian Club, in full uniform, preceded by their Pipers, will attend on that occasion, when they sincerely trust that "a gathering" will be sounded to all Scotch friends to do a kindly honor to "the Scotch lassie."

NIBLO'S GARDEN—A CARD.

THE GREAT RAVEL COMPANY,
FORTY IN NUMBER,
Under the management of
GABRIEL AND FRANCOIS,
Will commence a short SEASON of FOUR WEEKS, previous to their departure for New-Orleans and Havana,
On MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, 1858.
There will be found in the Company the favorite Danseuse,
Mlle. YRCA MATHIAS;
The graceful Tight-Rope Danseuse
Mlle. MARIETTA ZANFRETTA,
and a host of other talent.
Prices as usual. Full particulars in future announcements.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

No. 624 Broadway.
FIFTH WEEK OF THE NEW COMEDY.
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 18, 1858,
and
Every night during the Week,
and
THANKSGIVING AFTERNOON.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
Asa Trenchard, a live Yankee.........Mr. Jefferson
Sir Edward Trenchard, a Hampshire Baronet..Mr. Varrey
Lord Dundreary.........Mr. Sothern
Coyle, Attorney-at-Law.........Mr. Burnett
Abel Murcott, his clerk.........Mr. Couldock
Binney, a butler.........Mr. Peters
Florence Trenchard.........Miss Laura Keene
Mrs. Mountchessington.........Miss Mary Wells
Augusta } her daughters. { Miss Effie Germon
Georgina } { [illegible]
Mary Meredith.........Miss Sara Stevens
To conclude with the screaming farce of
AN OBJECT OF INTEREST.
Principal characters by Messrs. Burnett and Peters, and Misses McCarthy, Wells and Sothern.
NOTICE.
In order to afford Ladies and Children an opportunity of witnessing
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
the management would respectfully announce
A GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
of this successful comedy on
THANKSGIVING DAY,
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18th, 1858.
Doors open at 1; to commence at 2 o'clock.
Box book now open for the
AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE.
Balcony Chairs may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge.
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7½.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 17,
THE MYSTERIES AND CRIMES OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.
THE KNIGHTS OF THE MIST.
EVENING PERFORMANCE.
THE MYSTERIES AND CRIMES OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.
THE BUCCANEER'S BRIDE.
THE KNIGHTS OF THE MIST.

BOWERY THEATRE.

THANKSGIVING DAY—Afternoon, at 2 o'clock.
COOL AS A CUCUMBER.
VALENTINE AND ORSON.
FOUR LOVERS. JUMBO JUM.
EVENING—Commencing at 7 P. M.
GLENDOWER, OR THE NORTH SEA ROVER.
THE GOLDEN AXE.
MATTEO FALCONE.
THE SPITFIRE.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

GRAND THANKSGIVING FESTIVAL.
TWO GREAT PERFORMANCES.
THURSDAY, Nov. 18,
AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock—CORSICAN BROTHERS, NIPPED IN THE BUD, DON JUAN.
EVENING, at 7½ o'clock—PIZARRO, COBBLER'S WIFE, ST. MARY'S EVE, DON JUAN.

DODWORTH'S ROOM.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT
Will be given on
THURSDAY, Nov. 18, 1858,
By the following eminent artists:
FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA OF
SIGNA. LANDI,
Ex-Prima Donna of the Theatre San-Carlos, Naples, and of the Theatre Italien, Paris.
SIGNA. CAIROLI, Prima Donna.
MR. SANDERSON, The celebrated American Pianist.
MR. EDGARD, Chanteur comique of the French Company.
SIG. BERNARDI, Baritone.
MR. MILLET, Conductor.
Tickets, $1; may be obtained at the music store of Messrs. HALL & SONS, Broadway; at DESCOMBE'S, No. 785 Broadway, and also at the office of the Courrier des Etats-Unis, No. 73 Franklin-st.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
For particulars see the programme of the day.

THANKSGIVING FESTIVAL,
HALL OF THE UNION—COOPER INSTITUTE,
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 18, 1858.
Mendelssohn's sublime oratorio,
SAINT PAUL,
by the celebrated chorus of the
NEW-YORK MENDELSSOHN UNION,
Together with a large and select orchestra from the
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
The solos will be sustained by the following-named eminent artists:
Madame ZIMMERMAN,
Miss MARY E. HAWLEY,
Mr. CHARLES GUILMETTE, and
Mr. ADAMS,
(From the Boston Handel and Haydn Society.)
G. WASHBOURN MORGAN.........Conductor
Tickets, 50 cents each, can be obtained at the principal music stores in Broadway.
Notice.—The last rehearsal with orchestra has been changed from Tuesday afternoon to Wednesday evening, 7½ o'clock precisely, at the Hall of the Union.

ARTHUR NAPOLEON,

THE YOUNG POTUGUESE PIANIST,
Whose extraordinary performances have created such a furore in Europe and South America, will give his first
GRAND SOIREE MUSICALE
in the UNITED STATES at
Dodworth's Rooms on
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, 1858.
ARTHUR NAPOLEON will be assisted by
SIGNA. CAIROLI, Prima Donna;
MR. PERRING, Tenor;
THEO. SCHALLEHR, Conductor.
Single Tickets.........One Dollar.
Tickets admitting Schools.........50 cents each.
Doors open at 7, Soirée commences at 8 o'clock.
Tickets and Programmes may be had at WM. HALL & SON'S, C. BREUSING'S, SCHARFENBERG & LUIS', DESCOMBE'S, and at the door on the evening of the Soirée.
N. B.—Full particulars in daily papers of the 22d and 23d.

ON EXHIBITION.
The magnificent painting, belonging to
THE EMPRESS OF FRANCE,
And representing
HER MAJESTY,
Surrounded by the Ladies of her Court.
At Goupil's Gallery,
No. 366 Broadway.
Size of the picture, 15x11 feet.
Open from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
M. KNOEDLER.
N. B.—Entrance through the store, as well as at the side door, where a large and commodious staircase has been opened.

GRAND EXHIBITION
OF
CLASSICAL STATUETIC PAINTINGS
Now open at the
FLORENTINE GALLERY,
No. 618 Broadway, one door from Laura Keene's Theatre.
Comprising a selection of various specimens of
FEMALE BEAUTY.
Open from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 2 to 10 P. M.
Admission, 25 cents.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

THANKSGIVING DAY!
THURSDAY, Nov. 18, 1858.
EXTRAORDINARY AND UNIQUE ATTRACTION!
admirably adapted to this UNIVERSAL HOLIDAY!
DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENTS EVERY HOUR,
almost, during the day and evening, of
THE MOST UNEXCEPTIONABLE KIND,
yet
EXCEEDINGLY CHOICE AND DIVERTING!
Here is also to be seen, at all hours to-day, the celebrated
SEVEN-FOOT MEXICAN GIANT,
only 18 years old, and weighing 450 pounds,
Also, the
THIRTY-SIX INCH DWARF LADY,
Nineteen years old, and weighing 25 pounds. These and the
WHOLLY UNPARALLELED AQUARIA,
or Ocean and River Gardens, in Crystal Tanks of Water.
THE LIVING SERPENTS,
THE HAPPY FAMILY, &c., &c.,
together with the unparalleled performances of
THIODON'S MIMIC WORLD,
OR THEATRE OF ARTS,
with its THOUSANDS of LIVING and MOVING MODELS of men and women, animals, &c., together with
DR. VALENTINE, THE HUMORIST,
in some of his most amusing drolleries—an array of attractions calculated to
PLEASE ALL AGES AND TASTES.
The GIANT, DWARF, GRAND AQUARIA, Happy Family, Living Serpents, &c., to be seen at all times.
Admittance to all 25 cents; Children under 10, 13 cents.

MISS AGNES ROBERTSON'S FAREWELL BENEFIT, AT NIBLO'S.

The members of the New-York Caledonian Club are respectfully notified that the body will assemble at the Mercer House, on FRIDAY EVENING, 19th inst., at 6 o'clock precisely, to proceed, in full Scottish costume, headed by the Society's pipers, to honor their fair countrywoman with their presence previous to her departure for Europe.
By order of the Committee of Arrangements.
JOHN MASON, Chairman.
Robert Stevenson, Secretary.
Alexander Cross, Treasurer.

PALACE GARDEN CIRCUS.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, Nov. 18.
Great success of
Mlle. EMELINE LOYAL,
The French Equestrienne.
WM. PASTOR, and all the Great Artists.
The Fairy Spectacle of
CINDERELLA,
With Fifty Children.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—Performance commencing at 2½, EVENING at 7½.
Boxes.....50 cts. | Family Circle.....25 cts. | Children 25 cts.

CAMPBELL MINSTRELS,

No. 444 Broadway, below Grand-st.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, and every evening during the week, THE FRENCH DANCING-MASTER. Mr. McGOWEN. Red tickets can be had of all the stage drivers of the principal lines on Broadway, running to the several ferries, at 25 cents each, including stage fare to the Hall.
A GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
THANKSGIVING DAY, Nov. 18,
AT 2½ O'CLOCK.
Children Half Price. E. SNIFFIN, Proprietor.

BANVARD'S
GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM,
Now open at the new hall on Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Also, the FAR-FAMED PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, every afternoon at 3 o'clock; every evening at 7½. Admission 25 cents; Children 13 cents.

THANKSGIVING DAY!!!—ADMISSION FREE.
VISIT OAK HALL.
OPEN ALL DAY.
Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st.

MOZART HALL, NO. 659 BROADWAY.—Great attraction THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING. Miss FANNY DEANE in her various characters. The great Ventriloquist, Herr WERNER, his first appearance in New-York. Splendid bill. Singing and dancing. Children admitted for 12 cents to the Afternoon performance, which will take place at 2 o'clock, and 8 o'clock in the evening.

FURS.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS,
RUSSIAN AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
ROYAL ERMINE,
MINK, SQUIRREL
and every other description of fur in
CLOAKS, CAPS, VICTORINES,
MUFFS AND GAUNTLETS.
Being DIRECT Importers of FOREIGN SKINS, and PRACTICAL MANUFACTURERS, we are enabled to GUARANTEE our FURS in every PARTICULAR, and solicit the careful inspection of every lady before purchasing, as we have determined to sell at VERY SMALL PROFIT, and as a consequence inaugurate a NEW SYSTEM in the Fur-trade.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

LADIES'
FANCY FURS.
BACKUS, NICHOLS & CO.,
NO. 41 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK,
Offer, AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, a new and large assortment of Fancy Furs, manufactured by them the PRESENT SEASON, after the latest styles and most approved patterns, comprising articles for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear, of every variety and quality, as well of the finest as of the more ordinary kinds of skins.

FANCY FURS
AT WHOLESALE.
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
45 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO JOBBERS and RETAILERS accustomed to purchase FURS in this market, that, notwithstanding the very general, if not quite universal, practice adopted by the Wholesale Manufacturers of this City within the last twelve months, of throwing their stocks open for RETAILING PURPOSES just so soon as the season for consumption arrives, and still expecting the REGULAR RETAILER and even the JOBBER to continue their custom,—they cannot believe either in the
NECESSITY, JUSTICE OR POLICY
of the same, but, on the contrary, do still believe in the ABILITY OF THE TRADE IN THIS CITY to support at least
ONE STRICTLY WHOLESALE HOUSE.
To this end they now invite the attention of all those in any way interested, to their very complete stock of
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
embracing the richest as well as the most common varieties.
GENTS' MUFFLERS, CAPS, COATS,
GLOVES AND FANCY ROBES,
all of which they will sell to such buyers as are in favor of fair competition and legitimate business.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
BOUGHTON & RANDALL,
No. 82 Broadway, (up stairs,) block below Trinity Church,
Wholesale Dealers, Manufacturers and Importers of
FINE FURS.
Having determined to offer their stock at RETAIL, would invite the attention of the Ladies to their Extensive Assortment of FANCY FURS, consisting of
RUSSIA AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK, FITCH, STONE-MARTEN, &c.
IN CLOAKS, CAPES, HALF-CAPES, VICTORINES,
MUFFS, CUFFS, &c.
Also, Hudson's Bay Wolf, Prairie Wolf, Bear, Fox, Genet
SLEIGH ROBES.
We call special attention to our White Arctic Fox—a beautiful article for Carriage Lap Robes.
Our Stock being the Finest and most Extensive in the City, we feel confident that every one can be suited.

$15 FRENCH MINK SETS.
Large Half Cape, Muff and Cuffs, for only $15.
At WHITE & BIRD'S,
No. 34 John-st.,
And No. 28 Maiden-lane, corner Nassau-st.

$15 FRENCH MINK SETS.
Large Half Cape, Muff and Cuffs, for only $15.
At WHITE & BIRD'S,
No. 34 John-st.,
And No. 28 Maiden-lane, corner Nassau-st.

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Large Half Cape, Muff and Cuffs, for only $15.
At WHITE & BIRD'S,
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$15 FRENCH MINK SETS.
Large Half Cape, Muff and Cuffs, for only $15.
At WHITE & BIRD'S,
No. 34 John-st.,
And No. 28 Maiden-lane, corner Nassau-st.

FURS! GOOD FURS!
VERY CHEAP.
Know you the store where the best Furs are made,
For prices the lowest by far in the trade,
Where Muffs, Cuffs and Collars, so cosy and warm,
Enchant by their style while in cheapness they charm?
If you do not, my friends, 'tis a number oft given,
Broadway is the street, No. 477, first floor, up stairs.
Old furs cleaned, repaired, and made to look equal to new.
ELKIN S, No. 477 Broadway,
First floor, up stairs.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
A large and handsome assortment, consisting of Capes, Pelerines, Muffs, Cuffs, Capes, Robes, &c., at a great reduction on Broadway prices. All goods warranted. Splendid sets (complete) of French Mink, from $12 to $18.
At KELLOGG'S, No. [illegible] Canal-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THANKSGIVING AT THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.—The usual Thanksgiving Festival will be held on THURSDAY, the 18th, at the Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between 4th and Madison avs. The children will take part in the exercises. The Home will be open to visitors from 2½ to 5½ P. M. With a family of one hundred and fifty to provide for, and an exhausted treasury, the managers will gratefully receive any assistance that may be proffered.

THE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE will meet THIS (Thursday) EVENING, 18th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at the Cooper Institute, Room No. 24. Subject—[illegible]. The public are invited. By order,
JAMES J. MAPES, President.
John W. Reid, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST IN BROOKLYN—ON TUESDAY EVENING, in going from Lafayette-av. to City Hall, in a Fulton car, and through Montague-place, a heavy GOLD BRACELET with coral fruit. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 61 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

LOST—A NOTE DRAWN BY [illegible] BROTHERS to their own order, for $[illegible], dated Oct. 8, [illegible] months. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped. [illegible] reward will be paid to the finder by McCREDY & ARMOUR, No. 149 Pearl-st., corner Wall.

DRY GOODS.

BULPIN'S NEW CLOAKS.
REMOVAL TO HIS OLD STAND,
No. 361 Broadway,
Near Thompson's and Taylor's.
Having purchased the bankrupt stock from the assignees of Armand & Lamontaine, at a large discount from the cost in Paris,
ELEGANT NEW CLOAKS,
Of his own well-known manufacture, will be exhibited this week and during the season.
At strictly moderate prices.
RICH BLACK BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS,
With superb crochet fringes, at $16, $18 and $20.
BLACK BEAVER RAGLANS AT $12 AND $14.
EXQUISITE VERY HEAVY BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS,
Superlatively trimmed, at $25, $35 and $50.
MAGNIFICENT VELVET CLOAKS,
Richest Lyons velvet, at $40 to $90.
VERY COSTLY EMBROIDERED CLOAKS,
At $70 to $120.
GEORGE BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

SHAWLS, CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.
Our circular for this week shows
A REDUCTION OF 30 PER CENT.
On our entire stock of
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
RAGLANS,
MANTILLAS
AND OTHER DRESS GOODS.
We quote,
10,000 yards rich Plaid Silks at 50 cents per yard.
1,000 Rich Broche Long Shawls at $10.
700 Rich Broche Square Shawls at $4 [illegible].
550 Magic Wool Shawls at $7.
1,000 Wool Plaid Long Shawls at $3.
900 Wool Plaid Square Shawls at $1 [illegible].
400 Fine Castor Beaver Cloaks at $6 to $10.
1,500 Fine Beaver Raglans at $5 to $8.
For further quotations, visit
H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st.

ELEGANT PARIS MADE FURS.
GEORGE BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway,
Having purchased the entire stock recently belonging to the assignees of Armand & Lamontaine, of Paris, and on sale at No. 361 Broadway,
HE HAS REMOVED BACK TO HIS ORIGINAL STAND, NEXT DOOR TO THOMPSON'S AND TAYLOR'S,
Where he is now prepared to exhibit
THE RICHEST STOCK OF FURS IN THE CITY,
All of which having to be converted into cash before the expiration of the present year, he can offer advantages not elsewhere obtainable.
RUSSIAN SABLE CAPES,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE CAPES,
LARGE MINK CAPES AND CARDINALS,
HANDSOME DARK MINK RAGLANS,
ERMINE AND CHINCHILLA CAPES,
TIPPETS, MUFFS AND CUFFS.
THE VERY FINEST GOODS.
AT STRICTLY MODERATE PRICES.

IMMENSE REDUCTION.
THE ENTIRE OF OUR LACE AND EMBROIDERY STOCK
will be sold for the next 30 days, at a reduction of 40 per cent.
Point Lace Collars, from $4 and upward.
Point Applique Collars, from $2 25 and upward.
Medallion Lace Sets, at $7, worth $10 50.
Valenciennes Lace Sets, from $5 50 and upward.
Black Thread Lace Veils, Coiffures and Barbes.
Black Thread Laces, at lower prices than ever offered.
EMBROIDERIES.
Over $500,000 worth of French Embroidered Sets, all styles, and of the finest quality.
300 Embroidered Sets Flowing Sleeves, at $3, worth $15.
1,000 Embroidered Sets, (New and Fashionable,) at $4, worth $16.
1,000 Embroidered Sets, (New and Fashionable,) at $4 50, worth $18.
500 Embroidered Sets, (New and Fashionable,) at $5, worth $20.
A large variety of Embroidered Handkerchiefs, at one-half the actual cost.
French Cambric and Muslin Collars, at $1, worth $1 75.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

CURTAIN MATERIALS, FURNITURE COVERINGS,
PAPER HANGINGS AND WINDOW-SHADE WAREHOUSE.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Have now in store for exhibition to the
RETAIL TRADE,
The largest and richest assortment of the above Goods,
OF THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATION,
to be found in the City.
Being practical Upholsterers and Paper Hangers, we are prepared to execute every style of work in the best manner, as WE EMPLOY NONE BUT THE MOST SKILLFUL WORKMEN.

POPULAR TRADE IN CARPETS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. have now open the new patterns in
REAL AUBUSSON,
AXMINSTER, WILTON,
VELVET TAPESTRY,
BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY,
And superfine INGRAIN CARPETINGS,
of the manufacture of John Crossley & Sons, and others.
Also,
COCOA MATTING, OIL-CLOTHS,
DRUGGETS, RUGS, MATS,
&c., &c., &c.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

LADIES' CLOAKS,
AT GENIN'S NEW STORE.
No. 507 Broadway.
The most extensive assortment in New-York.
SUPERB LYONS VELVET CLOAKS,
RICHLY EMBROIDERED CLOAKS,
BEAVER CLOAKS,
CLOTH CLOAKS,
Of the latest and most elegant trimmings,
Now on exposition in the new show-room,
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. have now open, at prices lower than ever offered in the City,
A splendid assortment of
TRIPLE WIDTH SATIN DAMASKS,
BROCATELLES, DAMASLAINES,
LACE and LACE CURTAINS,
With every article in the UPHOLSTERY LINE,
Imported expressly for the opening of the
NEW STORE,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
SELLING OFF AT WHAT THEY WILL BRING,
To close the concern.
Tremendous Bargains offered at
SCOTT & CO.'S, No. 651 Broadway.
A very large lot of Collars at less than half price.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Have made large additions to their
POPULAR STOCK OF DRESS GOODS,
&c., &c.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

AT THE STORE LATELY OCCUPIED BY McCormack & Simpson,
No. 142 8th-av.,
Will be offered on Friday, 19th inst., a magnificent stock of
REAL LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
FRINGES AND RIBBONS,
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
HABERDASHERY, &c., &c.,
Which has been purchased at the assignee's sale, and will be sold at a tremendous sacrifice, for a short time.
JOHN ELLIOTT.

A FACT INTERESTING TO THE MILLION.—We quote our
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, 68c. per gross.
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, 75c. per gross.
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, $1 per gross.
JESSAMINE, 75c. per gross.
LILY OF THE VALLEY, 75c. per gross.
OSTRICH TIPS, $3 per dozen, and upwards.
WHITE COIFFURES, with pearls, $16 per dozen.
JAMES TUCKER,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

EAST INDIA, CANTON, MANILA, JAPANESE and AMERICAN INDIAN FANCY GOODS, at FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. 653 BROADWAY. Our large assortment of the above varieties includes very many articles that cannot be found elsewhere, and especially commends it to the inspection of those who are desirous of obtaining some RARE, CURIOUS or VALUABLE article for a present.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES ARE VERY useful for softening and whitening the hands. As a speedy and effectual cure for chapped and rough hands, salt rheum, &c., they have no equal. Are very useful while engaged in domestic affairs, such as sweeping, dusting, house-cleaning, and are invaluable in attending to coal fires. For sale by Rubber dealers, and at No. 35 John-st., up stairs.

SKIRTS.—ELEVEN-SPRING SKELETON Skirts, adjustable bustle, best pattern and well made, for $1 21; 13 springs, $1 50; 16 springs, $2; children's 4 springs, 25 cents. Dealers supplied with 9 springs for $8 per dozen; 11 springs, $11; and 13 springs for $15. C. L. HARDING'S Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson. No connection with the next door.

DRY GOODS.—PARTIES HAVING STOCKS OF dry goods, wishing to dispose of for cash, can find a purchaser by addressing G. W., Box No. 181 Times Office. N. B.—Interviews and correspondence confidential, if desired.

DANCING.

E. FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 70 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 152 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are now open. Pupils can join at any time. Gent's Evening Class, Mondays and Thursdays. Saturday evening Class will commence Nov. 20. Soirees given as usual.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 157 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
Afternoons for ladies and children.
Evenings for gentlemen.
Pupils may commence at any time.

A. DODWORTH'S BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY.—[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION BY a highly respectable person, is competent to take the entire charge of a widower's house, where there are children; she is of industrious and economizing habits, and is not afraid to work; has references as to character, if required. Address a note to M. D., housekeeper, 3d-av., Station F Post-Office, and it will be attended to without delay until suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as children's nurse, and is fully competent to take the entire charge of a babe from its birth, or would go as chambermaid and waitress; is competent to fill either of the above duties required; has lived five years in her last place. Can be highly recommended as to character and capability. Call at No. 174 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; can do all kinds of French fluting in the best style, or would go as a first-rate laundress; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Inquire, till suited, No. 341 2d-av., in Millinery store, between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE SINGLE woman, a situation as cook, or cook and housekeeper, who understands her business perfectly; is a first-class pastry cook; has the best City and country references from the most respectable families in this State; can be seen for three days at No. 167 Hester-st., 3d floor, room No. 8.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, BY a highly-respectable widow lady, who is well-educated and accustomed to refined society; she wishes to meet with any situation that is not menial; has no objection to superintend the household of a widower. Apply to, or address, HOUSEKEEPER, No. 71 West 25th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewer; would be willing to assist with children; best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived two years; no objection to travel South with a family. Apply at No. 137 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE, WILLING WOMAN, a situation as good cook and baker, and excellent laundress; she has a good boy, 13 years old, who would be very useful. She would take small wages, if the boy was taken with her; would go to the country; understands the managing of milk and butter. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable young women, one as first-rate cook, and would assist in the washing and ironing if required; the other as a most excellent chambermaid and to do the fine washing and ironing; both understand their business perfectly, and have the best of City reference. Call at No. 73 West 16th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman as laundry maid, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; has lived with some of the most respectable families; has the best of City reference from her last place. No objections to a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 17 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AND her niece situations, one as cook in all its branches, does part of the washing, understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies; wages $8; the other as chambermaid and waitress, wages $6. Call, for three days, at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST REspectable girl, to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; will be found a girl of reliable and steady habits; desires a good home more than wages, and has excellent references. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation in a small private family; is a first-class cook and a first-rate baker; understands all kinds of fowls, pastry and cake. Call at No. 84 Warren-st., between Smith-st. and Hoyt, Brooklyn; the best of City reference given; direct a note to the above address.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good plain cook, to assist with washing and ironing or housework, in a small private family. Has three years' reference from her last employer; is in town at present. Can be seen for two days at No. 390 1st-av., third floor, near 23d st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, BY a competent person; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing and French embroideries; has the best of City reference from her last places. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress in a private family. Can cut and fit children's clothing, and do all kinds of family sewing. No objection to the country, or to travel with a family. The best of city reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 467 2d av., cor. 29th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as infant's nurse; can take the entire charge and bring it up by hand; or an invalid lady; will go as sick nurse; is a good seamstress; the best of City reference given. Apply to No. 190 East 13th-st., near Avenue B.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young man, as light porter; he can write a fair hand and is quick at figures, and will make himself generally useful to his employer. Good references, if required. Address J. F., Box No. 137 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as a good cook, washer and ironer; has the best of recommendations; would not object to do housework for a small family. Can be seen at No. 26 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GOOD, COMpetent cook, willing to assist in the plain washing and ironing; has the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 30 University-place, in John J. Morris' grocery-store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation, as an experienced chambermaid; no objection to the care of children, or to assist in waiting. Good City reference. Call for two days at No. 110 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as cook, washer and ironer in a respectable family; can bake bread and biscuit if required; good testimonials given. Address or inquire at No. 74 Hammond-st., fourth floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK IN a private family; can do all kinds of poultry and pastry. No objection to the country. Has best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 98 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXCELLENT laundress, in a private family; she understands French fluting and all kinds of fine muslin. Leaves her present situation on account of her employer going to Europe. Call for two days at No. 141 Duane-st., room 8.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUATION to do general housework or cooking. A smart American girl wants a place as nurse and seamstress. They are well recommended. Apply at WALLACE'S, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as chambermaid and fine washing, or assist with children, and make herself useful. Five years in her last place. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 173 West 28th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH PROTESTant girl, about 17 years of age, a situation in a respectable private family, to make herself generally useful and to assist in chamberwork or to attend young children. Apply at No. 95½ University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE AND competent person as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference from her last places. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES to engage a few ladies' and gentlemen's washing; can do fine washing and fluting. Can give the best of reference. Apply or address No. 124 Clinton-place, room No. 11.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG ENGlish Protestant girl, to do the housework of a small family; is a good washer and ironer; a comfortable home and moderate wages are desired. Call at No. 217 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOman, a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or chambermaid and assist in the washing and ironing; the best of reference. Call, for two days, at No. 177 9th-av., corner of 22d-st.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A MOST RESPECTAble young girl as chambermaid and waiter; has good City reference. Call at No. 397 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts., third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN THE CITY OR ON Staten Island, as a good cook, and to wash and iron, or as laundress, by a very competent girl, with good City reference. Call at No. 40 6th-av., basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 4 East 20th-st., for one day.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family, by a [illegible] middle-aged woman, in the City or country [illegible] has good City reference. Call at E. CARROLL'S, No. [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT waitress; has the best of City reference; she understands her business perfectly. Call at No. 332 13th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion as cook; willing to assist in washing and ironing; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 46 Irving-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer; has no objection to mind children. Good City reference. Call at No. 208 Jay st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, to take care of children or an old lady; best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 20 5th-st., for two days. Call at the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands French and English cooking thoroughly, in a private family. Apply at No. 19 Stanton-st., 4th story.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS, [illegible] of the West Indies; one as nurse and plain sewer; the other as seamstress, chambermaid or waitress. Apply at No. 262 4th-av., near 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A CONFIDENTIAL GIRL, A SITUation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family. Can be seen, for two days, at the [illegible] No. [illegible] Hammond-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and seamstress. Inquire of the family at No. [illegible] West 28th-st., where the girl has been employed for some years.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A FIRST-CLASS chambermaid and laundress, by a competent English girl with good City reference. Call at No. 56 6th-av., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion to do plain cook or general housework, [illegible] private family, with good City reference. Can be seen [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS OR [illegible] by a respectable young woman; [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A RESPECTABLE colored girl, as waiter. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS, chambermaid and to do plain sewing, can also do fine washing nicely, and has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 38 East 31st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK, BY a very competent woman, who has the best of City reference; has lived in most respectable American, French and English families. Call at E. CARROLL'S, No. 40 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook in a private family; understands making jellies and pastries; can be seen for two days at No. 88½ West Washington-place; good City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or washing and ironing, and understands all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 284 8th-st., second floor, between Avenues C and D.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A [illegible] where she will be considered one of the family, [illegible] will superintend the charge of children, [illegible] useful and companionable. Address USEFUL, [illegible] Yorkville Post-Office, giving full name and residence [illegible] an interview can be had.

A YOUNG WOMAN IS DESIROUS OF obtaining the laundrying of several ladies by the month, or a situation as ladies' maid; terms moderate. Apply at No. 16 5th-av., between the hours of [illegible] o'clock, for ten days.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS—German, Scotch, English, Swiss, &c., call at the large Institute and Home of Domestics, No. [illegible], corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as farmer; he perfectly understands his business in all its branches, and the care of all kinds of stock; is an excellent groom and a good driver; will keep his horses and harness in good condition; [illegible] milker of cows, if wanted. Salary moderate. [illegible] reference can be given. Will go to any part of the country. Can be seen at No. 28 6th-av., or address Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom, by a steady, middle-aged man, of long experience in both the old and this country, and thoroughly understands the training and management of horses, in all its branches; has no objection to make himself useful, or to go to the country, if required, or to travel to any part. Any address left for J. [illegible], Box No. 178 Times Office, will be punctually attended to.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN, a situation as coachman and groom; who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is a first-class driver; has no objection to wait at table if required; has the best of City and country references, and will be found an acquisition to his employer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 171 Hester-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young man, a Scotchman, in a small private family; he understands the management and care of horses and cattle, if required; he has lived for three years in his last situation; the best of references can be given; the country preferred. Call at No. 137 Chrystie-st., in the Bakery Store.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG ENGLISHman, a situation as coachman and groom; is a careful driver; perfectly understands his business; is willing to take charge of furnaces, and will make himself generally useful; not afraid of work; best of reference from his last employer. Address W. C., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man and wife, lately married; the man as groom and coachman; the woman as seamstress and to take care of children; both have good reference for six years; the man would make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; both understand their business thoroughly. Address, for one week, W., Box No. 117 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a young man who understands his business, and would make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; has good reference, and understands gardening. Address B. O., Box No. 200 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family or boarding-house, by a young man who understands his business perfectly well; he will be found steady and obliging; has good City reference. Address B. W., No. 313 Broadway, or No. [illegible], between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE YOUNG man as waiter in a private family; is a Protestant; has had eight years' experience in this City, and can give the best of City reference as to character and capability. Address K. R. A., at Mr. Geary's grocery store, Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE boy, 19 years of age, to take care of a horse and wagon, and will make himself useful if required. No objection to City or country. Has best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged. Call at or address No. 311 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman or groom; has the best of reference as to character and honesty and ability; is willing to make himself generally useful. No objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 75 West 23d-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family or a respectable hotel, by a respectable young man with good reference, from Dublin, who has just come. Wages or work no object, as it will be his first situation in this country. Address J. [illegible], No. [illegible] Furman-st., Brooklyn, or Box No. 187 Times Office.

WANTED—A GROOM AND COACHMAN'S SITUation, by a man that understands his business perfectly well; is willing to make himself useful; has the best of reference from gentlemen in this City. Can be seen by addressing J. C., Box No. 135 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotchman as coachman, who has long experience in the management of horses, and would make himself generally useful to his employer. The best of reference to that effect. Address A. M., Box No. 120, Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A young man, who perfectly understands his business, and will be found willing and obliging. Has the best of City reference. Address Box No. 136 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable Protestant man; has no objection to take care of a small garden. Address, for two days, JAMES MOORE, Box No. 136 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an Englishman of first-rate qualities; can give the very best of City references. Address [illegible] No. 115 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG [illegible] a situation as waiter in a private family; [illegible] City reference. Apply at No. 663 Broadway, in the [illegible] store.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, [illegible] understands sewing in all its branches, [illegible] broider and dress hair, and is willing to [illegible] generally useful. May apply from [illegible] and 4 to 9 in the evening, at No. [illegible]. A French woman would be preferred.

WANTED—A MAN WHO [illegible] stands the manufacture [illegible] potent to take charge of a [illegible] good situation may offer. [illegible] Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG [illegible] QUALIFIED to take the charge [illegible] ment; City experience [illegible] letter, with reference [illegible]

WANTED—A [illegible] WITH GOOD reference, [illegible] housework of a very small private family [illegible] No. 22 West [illegible] tween 5th and [illegible]

CANVASSERS WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN OF good address, and acquainted in the City with the [illegible] will find [illegible] profitable [illegible] addressing HOWARD, [illegible] Office, [illegible]

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REVIVAL MEETINGS CONTINUED IN [illegible] Mission, between [illegible] Rev. W. H. [illegible] preaching a Thanksgiving [illegible] DAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. The Rev. [illegible] THIS EVENING, [illegible] Converted Jew, preaching TO-MORROW [illegible]

LEE-AVENUE CHURCH, [illegible] Williamsburgh. [illegible] by the Rev. [illegible] Meeting in [illegible] children and all [illegible] may be expected.

PREACHING AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Rev. [illegible] preach at the Academy of Music on [illegible] ING next, at 7½ o'clock. The public are [illegible] vited to attend. [illegible] take seats on the platform.

THANKSGIVING DAY—[illegible] SYNAGOGUE.—[illegible] service will be held at 4 [illegible] course will be delivered by the Rev. [illegible]

THE REV. DR. BROOKS WILL PREACH a Thanksgiving sermon THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, A. M., in the 17th-st. M. E. Church, near [illegible] av. The public are invited to attend.

BLOOMINGDALE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of [illegible] and [illegible]-st. Sermon by the pastor, the Rev. Reese Lowe, THIS MORNING, at [illegible] All invited.

OLIVER-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—THANKSGIVING DAY.—The Rev. Dr. [illegible], of Boston, will preach THIS MORNING at [illegible] o'clock. Friends and strangers are invited to attend.

ORCHARD-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Near Broome-st. The Rev. T. [illegible], D. D., will preach a Thanksgiving sermon THIS MORNING, at [illegible] o'clock.

A THANKSGIVING DISCOURSE WILL be preached by the Rev. Wm. S. Studley, [illegible] Hanson-place M. E. Church, corner of Washington [illegible]-av., Brooklyn. Services commencing at 11 o'clock.

MERCER-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Rev. A. S. Chapin, President of [illegible], will preach in this Church on THANKSGIVING [illegible]. Services at 11 o'clock, A. M.

THE REV. DR. BELLOWS WILL PREACH in All Saints' Church, corner [illegible], THANKSGIVING DAY. Services at 11 o'clock [illegible]

A [illegible] DEVERELL'S—[illegible] celebrated Cards, [illegible] 302 Broadway, [illegible]

$1 50 [illegible] INSA. [illegible] guaranteed to give satisfaction.

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible] J. H. TYNG.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The [illegible] of this institution will hereafter be divided into [illegible] sections; the first will meet at 8½ or 9 [illegible] WEDNESDAY 17th inst., at 9 o'clock; [illegible] will meet, as heretofore, at 4 o'clock; [illegible] Historical Society, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st. [illegible] will be present in the moot courts. The [illegible] of the Law Class are invited to attend the lectures [illegible] School of Letters without additional charge. CHARLES KING, President Columbia College.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH [illegible], No. 673 Broadway, corner [illegible] [illegible]—Preparatory department for boys from [illegible] years of age $60 a year; junior for boys from 8 to [illegible]; English, $100; classical from $120 to $150. No [illegible] charges. The French language taught in all four departments. The pupil, as far as possible, learns his [illegible] in school. [illegible] Circulars at No. 256 2d-av., at [illegible], No. 603 Broadway, and at School. GEO. C. ANTHON.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The [illegible] session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. [illegible] Circulars may be obtained of WM. V. ROSE, Esq., [illegible] YORK, Esq., No. 57 Liberty-st., [illegible] the Principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. [illegible] JAMES WEIR MASON. [illegible]

A [illegible] LADY, ACCUSTOMED TO [illegible], is desirous of teaching a few pupils the [illegible] either at their or her own residence. For [illegible] are moderate, apply to Miss RAVEN, Mrs. [illegible] Ladies' Select Seminary, No. 68 [illegible], South Brooklyn.

$30 FOR AN UNLIMITED COURSE OF [illegible] lessons; a thorough knowledge of the language guaranteed. Lessons in arithmetic, book-keeping, [illegible], Greek, French and German, by accomplished [illegible] on very moderate terms. Apply at No. 723 Broadway, up stairs, in the evening.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—BOARDING AND DAY—Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. Winter term opens Nov. 29. The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector. C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

THE BEST BUSINESS SCHOOL IS THE New-York Polytechnic, Nos. 18 and 20 4th-av. J. G. [illegible] (15 years principal Mount Washington and Mercantile School,) Rector. [illegible] Boarders only $[illegible]; book-[illegible]

GEORGE S. PARKER AND DR. F. [illegible] will open their united Classical, French and English School, with a Primary Department and Gymnasium, at No. 828 Broadway, on Sept. 13. Circulars may be had at Lockwood's bookstore, or Crowen's.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES—No. 820 BROADWAY.—F. MARTINELLI, Principal. Instruction given in English, French, German, Spanish and Italian. [illegible] are formed day and evening. Circulars and further information as above.

$180 PER YEAR.—ASHLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, [illegible] county, New-York—male and female. Students received any time. Address the Rev. H. J. FOX, Principal, or call No. 129 Nassau-st., up stairs, or 239 Water-st.

GERMAN LANGUAGE.—PROF. PAUL DYE-[illegible] will commence, on Tuesday, Nov. 23, an [illegible] class for beginners, to consist of six gentlemen [illegible] For particulars apply at his residence, No. 169 [illegible]

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.—[illegible] on the 1st Nov. Pupils received at any [illegible] For circulars, address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, Nyack, N. Y.

[illegible] PLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF THE [illegible] River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., furnishes board and tuition (common English) [illegible] per week. Students received Nov. 8.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 800 BROADWAY.—The number of pupils is limited. The education imparted is thorough [illegible] the best influences. R. B. WIGGINS, M. A.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 48 East 24th-st. A primary department [illegible] added. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED—IN THE MONTICELLO ACADEMY, Sullivan County, N. Y., Jan. 1. A well-educated and experienced teacher, to instruct in the English and Mathematical departments. He must be a member of some Protestant Church, whose moral character, deportment and manners, are of a high order. These [illegible] qualifications are essential. Also, immediately, in [illegible] school, a gentleman who understands and can teach, thoroughly, Vocal and Instrumental (piano) Music. None but a superior master need apply. Address MONTICELLO ACADEMY, N. Y.

WANTED.—A GRADUATE OF ONE OF THE [illegible] Colleges in the country wishes to employ from [illegible] hours a day in teaching, either in a school or in a private family. He is thoroughly competent to give instruction in Latin and Greek, and also in the higher mathematics. In addition to the highest testimonials from College Professors, he will give the very best of [illegible] references. Address ALPHA, Station D, New-York Post-Office.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY OF PLEASANT disposition and manners, accustomed to teach, desires to accept a place as governess to instruct in the French and German languages, music and the English branches. Address E., Box No. 3,[illegible], New-York Post-Office.

AN ACCOMPLISHED TEACHER OF THE higher English branches, ancient and modern languages, is open to an engagement; would offer his services one or two hours daily for board. Address F. A. S., Box No. 113 Times Office.

AUCTION SALES.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN,
FRIDAY, Nov. 19, at 10½ A. M., at the Central Salesroom, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn. Regular weekly sale of household furniture, carpets, stoves, &c.; also, a small lot of jewelry.

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.
SUPERB GALLERY OF OIL-PAINTINGS—Comprising probably the finest collection of modern pictures ever offered at auction in this City. H. H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, 22d, TUESDAY, 23d, and WEDNESDAY, 24th November [illegible], at [illegible] o'clock each day, in their gallery over the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a large and valuable collection of elegant oil-paintings, comprising, in part, several [illegible] pictures by Shayer, painted to order; beautiful [illegible] of Morris, of London; T. S. Robbins, Stanfield, [illegible], Gainsborough, Arnfield, George Cole, Herring, and other eminent English artists. Among those by our American artists may be mentioned the names of [illegible]; Kensett, Cropsey, J. M. Hart, [illegible], R. Gignoux, George H. Hall, Stearns, Coleman, [illegible], Wm. H. Brown, Inness, Thorn, Williamson, [illegible] and others. Among those of the Dusseldorf, French and Flemish schools are the following well known artists: Kongsbach, Achenbach, G. Lange, [illegible], Verner, De Von Bobbe, Olayn, Kleihoff, M. B. [illegible] and others whose names are [illegible]. These pictures are well worthy the attention of connoisseurs, and are now on exhibition as above, with catalogues.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
JEWELRY.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, ON FRIDAY, 19th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., an importer's entire stock of superb diamonds, watches and jewelry, imported expressly for [illegible] City trade, embracing sets of diamond pins and ear rings, diamond bracelets, cluster and single-stone pins and rings, diamond studs, &c., all elegantly mounted in 18-carat gold; elegant 18-carat gold hunting and open-faced watches, comprising chronometers, double time-keepers, and independent second watches, duplex patent and detached lever watches, by the best English and French makers; ladies' elegantly-enameled watches, set with diamonds. Also, elegant sets of jewelry, of the latest styles, bracelets, brooches, studs, sleeve-buttons, chains, and a variety of other rich jewelry.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, ON FRIDAY, 19th inst., at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a bay mare, 7 years old, 15½ hands high, warranted perfectly sound, kind and gentle in every way; also [illegible] top wagon and set single harness.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, ON FRIDAY, [illegible] inst., at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a second-hand coupé, well made and in excellent order [illegible]

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on SATURDAY, Nov. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., genteel household furniture, consisting of rosewood suites in brocatel, mahogany do. in hair cloth, mahogany parlor chairs, oak extension dining tables, mahogany falling-leaf do., oak dining-room chairs, Brussels and ingrain carpets, Brussels rugs, mahogany and rosewood bedsteads, rosewood and mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, chandeliers, 11 hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, blankets, [illegible], embracing a general assortment, to be sold without reserve.

W. PELL, Auctioneer.
MARBLE MANTELS AT AUCTION.—[illegible] PELL & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 23, at 11 o'clock, at the warerooms of Mr. John [illegible], 24th-st., near Broadway, the entire stock, comprising richly sculptured and heavily moulded Italian [illegible] marble mantels of modern designs; also, mantels [illegible] ordinary or white marble, veined white, [illegible] brocatel, Sienna, Pyrenees, Portuguese, black [illegible] and other foreign marbles, embracing about 150 [illegible] of new designs, and finished in the most artistic [illegible]. The mantels are now ready for examination. [illegible] months approved indorsed notes. Catalogues three days before sale.

J. R. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
DUTCH BULBS AT AUCTION.—CLOSING [illegible] on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 19th and 20th [illegible], at [illegible] o'clock, by J. R. VAN ANTWERP, No. 73 [illegible]; the roots are of the finest quality, consisting of hyacinths, tulips, iris, narcissus, jonquilles, lilies, [illegible], &c. This sale is worthy the attention of dealers and others.

S. BOGART, Auctioneer.
SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY S. BOGART, FRIDAY, Nov. 19, at [illegible] o'clock, at No. 15 Spruce-st. Large quantity of book, news, letter and envelope paper; [illegible], office furniture, iron safe, &c. Catalogues are ready at the salesroom, No. 1 North William-st.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
[illegible] SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 26 [illegible]—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds [illegible] sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogues.

GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, HALL [illegible] AND OTHER PENDANTS, &c., &c.—The splendid [illegible] [illegible]

BOARDING.

[illegible]
No. 17 Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, [illegible]
This Family Hotel, [illegible] in the [illegible] and elegant part of [illegible] every comfort [illegible]
The proprietor, Mr. L. A. [illegible], and servants speak English, [illegible], English and German newspapers taken in.

MADISON-SQUARE HOTEL.
Corner 21st-st. and Broadway.
Desirable rooms in this Hotel now ready for parties wishing board for the Winter.
JOHN L. MOORE, Proprietor.

BOARDING.—A FRONT PARLOR AND BEDroom, handsomely furnished, on second floor, all modern improvements, connected. Those wanting a pleasant home for the Winter, with especial attention to comfort and cleanliness, can be well accommodated at No. 371 4th-st., near Lafayette-place. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY WHERE there are no other boarders, below 34th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Three pleasant rooms on 2d floor, with Croton water; home-made bread, pastry, &c. Terms, $20 a week, including gas, fire and washing. Unexceptionable references required. Address G. B., Box No. 150 Times Office.

BOARDING.—A LARGE, AIRY ROOM, ON THE second story, with a large pantry, to let to a single gentleman, with or without partial board; also, a room on the third story; gas and bath in the house; references exchanged, at No. 66 Amity-st.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated for the Winter with a pleasant room and partial board, in a respectable private family in West 22d-st. The house has all the modern conveniences. Address J. P., Union-square Post-Office.

BOARDING.—THOSE SEEKING QUIET, GENteel board, in a private family, where they may enjoy the comforts of home, may find very desirable rooms at No. 256 West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF rooms for a gentleman and wife, and one suitable for a single gentleman, can be obtained at No. 44 West 22d-st., near 5th-av. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED parlor and bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 24 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, WITH board. They have all the conveniences for a genteel family. Also, rooms on 4th floor for a gentleman, at No. 53 East 16th-st., near Irving-place. References required.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE ROOMS WITH board can be had in a first-class house, No. 23 West 14th-st., a few doors west of 5th-av.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEmen can be accommodated with pleasant, furnished rooms, with or without board, at No. 5 Brevoort-place.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AT CORNWALL, adjoining Idlewild, 3½ miles from Newburg, 1½ from Cornwall Landing. The house is large and convenient, and the scenery unsurpassed. For those wishing to make permanent arrangements an excellent opportunity is offered. Conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. References: Messrs. N. P. Willis, Cornwall; F. W. Bodstein, No. 763 Broadway; M. A. Hoppock, No. 128 Liberty-st.; James M. Griggs, No. 46 Cortlandt-st.; S. B. Caldwell, No. 29 Old-slip, New-York. Address JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARD IN WILLIAMSBURG.—TWO OR three gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board at No. 48 1st-st., Williamsburg, within two minutes' walk of the Peck-slip and James-st. Ferries.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A parlor and bedroom on second floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, at No. 38 Willow-st. References exchanged.

A FEW PERSONS, WHO REALLY WISH first-class accommodations and board, will find large rooms, handsomely furnished, and with every convenience, at No. 105 West 14th-st. The house is one of the finest residences in the street, being opposite the Church, and open through to 15th-st. The table is supplied with the best the market affords, not the cheapest. Persons wishing low-priced board please not apply.

TWO OR THREE RESPECTABLE PERSONS can find a comfortable home for the Winter with a widow lady up town, having three or four furnished rooms to spare. None but temperate, genteel persons need apply. No children in the house, nor any annoyance; and the same required. Inquire at No. 113 West 27th-st., up stairs, for a few days.

MURRAY HILL—PRIVATE BOARD.—A SUITE of elegantly-furnished rooms on second floor, to let to a family of first-class boarders or three single gentlemen; unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at No. 25 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

NO. 51 GREENWICH-AVENUE.—ROOMS, with board, furnished or unfurnished, on the second floor; a handsome parlor, bedroom and closet on the first floor, and single rooms on the third floor; to single gentlemen and gentlemen and their wives; the best of board at moderate terms.

A SPLENDID TABLE D'HOTE EVERY day for 50 cents, at 5 o'clock, at the Smithsonian House. Meals in the new Exchange, in the European style, at all hours. The Hotel is conducted on the European plan, Americanized, and is pronounced among the best in the City.

SUITES OF ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, with or without board, at No. 19 Union-square; also, single rooms; house has been newly furnished, and has all the modern improvements; one of the most beautiful locations in the City. Best of references given and required.

PRIVATE BOARD.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEmen can obtain pleasant rooms for the winter, with board, in a family where but few boarders are taken, on application at No. 43 East 20th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway. References exchanged.

AMITY-PLACE, NO. 26.—SECOND FLOOR TO let, with board, to a family or to gentlemen. House pleasant, with all the modern improvements; convenient to the Bleecker-st. stages. References given and required.

A PRIVATE ENGLISH FAMILY CAN ACcommodate one or two single gentlemen with furnished rooms and partial board, on moderate terms; situation first-rate, and convenient to the principal ferries. Apply at No. 206 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD like to let to two gentlemen a large front room, with partial board; $6 per week each; also, a large hall bedroom; $4 per week. References exchanged. Address W. W., Box No. 117 Times Office.

TO LET—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM, ON SEcond floor, with board, to a gentleman and wife; also, accommodations for one or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 43 Rivington-st.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, a suite of handsomely furnished rooms, either together or single, to families or single gentlemen. References given and required. Dine at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 161 West 34th-st.

ROOMS TO LET.—A FINE ROOM AND TWO bedrooms on the 3d floor of the house No. 130 West 29th-st., will be let without board, and furnished or unfurnished as desired. The rooms are suitable for single gentlemen or for the storage of fine furniture, &c.

NO. 37 EAST SIXTEENTH-STREET, near Union-square, an excellent location, and in a modern house, can now be obtained pleasant furnished rooms with board, for families or single gentlemen.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL OR partial board, at No. 863 Broadway, fourth house above Union-square, between 17th and 18th sts. References exchanged.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORgans of superior make, at great bargains. Second-hand pianos at extremely low prices, ranging from $25 to $150. One of the largest catalogues of music in the United States. Musical instruments and musical merchandise of all kinds, at the lowest possible rates. Pianos and melodeons for rent; monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES.
BOEBBELER & SCHMIDT,
No. 422 Broome-st.,
One block east of Broadway,
Manufacturers of GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES. Purchasers in want of a first-class instrument are invited to inspect our stock.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS.—PERSONS IN search of a really superior piano-forte, at a low figure, would do well to call at the Manufactory of BARBERIE & BLOOMFIELD, No. 38 White-st., between Broadway and Church. The musical public are respectfully invited to call and examine our instruments.

SEVENTEEN PIANO-FORTES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The cheapest ever offered. To let at $2, $2 50, $3, $4, and $6 a month, and for sale at $40 up to $225, each. Music taught in a few lessons, on all the popular instruments, and pianos tuned by PROF. DUMSDAY, No. 200 Grand-st.

GREAT BARGAIN.—SPLENDID SEVEN-OCtave rosewood grand diagonal piano, made by one of the best makers, and fully warranted, cost $500; been used a few months; will be sold for $250. Inquire at No. 141 8th-st.

A MOST EXCELLENT ROSEWOOD piano-forte, new, and of exceedingly fine tone and touch, fully warranted, will be sold at a very great bargain. A second-hand piano taken in exchange, by ALBERT WEBER, Manufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway.

HAZLETON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE Manufacturers, No. 200 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest rates. Each Piano warranted to give satisfaction and guaranteed for three years.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about [illegible] miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper and Company, of London. For particulars inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

CARDS FOR SALE.—TWO OF LILLIE'S PAtent [illegible] Safes, new. Apply to SMITH, [illegible] & CO., No. [illegible] Broad-st.

REAL ESTATE.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET.—In the Times Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

LAND WARRANTS
Purchased and for sale by
SEWELL, FERRIS & CO.,
No. 39 Wall-st.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—THE FARM of the late William Williamson, in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., one mile from Bedford station, on the Harlem Railroad, containing about 120 acres. Through the centre runs the beautiful stream Broad Brook; on the premises are a large new house, an excellent well of soft water near the door, a large new barn, carriage-house, &c.; also, three apple orchards. The above farm will be sold on the premises, Dec. 8, at 12 o'clock M. For particulars, inquire of T. Williamson, No. 27 Chambers-st.; F. Lyon, near the farm; or of the undersigned, at Bedford.
A. WILLIAMSON, Executor.

FOR SALE AT DECIDED BARGAINS—A large mansion, with 28 lots of ground, on 89th and 90th sts. and Avenue A, near the East River, a most charming locality. Also, directly opposite the above, a new and elegant double two-story and attic house, with four lots of ground; the house is modernly arranged, with furnace, gas and Croton water throughout; 75 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THAT BEAUTIFUL FARM, OF about 230 acres, with an apple orchard of about 900 trees, and one of the best barns in the State; being a part of the estate and adjoining the homestead of the late Wm. Gibbons, about half a mile from the dépôt at Madison, in Morris County, N. J., and about one hour's ride from New-York City. For terms, &c., apply, from 11 to 12 o'clock, at No. 193 Broadway, or at No. 28 East 27th-st., to PETER A. H. JACKSON.

$2,900.—ONE-THIRD CASH, THE BALANCE ON MORTGAGE.—For sale in East Brooklyn, within 15 minutes' walk of the ferry and on the line of the City Railroad, a new three-story Philadelphia brick house, brown-stone trimming, iron balcony; house 20x37; lot 20x100, containing 10 rooms, basement and cellar, arched parlor, high ceiling, ornamental cornices, centre pieces, marble mantels, grates, &c. Title perfect. Apply at No. 87 Pine-st., to R. ADAIR.

FOR SALE—AT LLOYD'S NECK, LONG ISLAND, three hundred acres of land, suitable for building sites; beautifully located, well wooded, and with fine water fronts. The climate is remarkably salubrious. It has fine fishing-grounds, and is approachable by steamer daily, in 2½ hours from the City. Inquire of HENRY LLOYD, Lloyd's Neck, L. I., or of G. H. KELSEY, No. 146 West 12th-st., New-York.

$13,500 WILL BE TAKEN FOR A first-class four-story brown-stone-front house, if applied for by Nov. 20. Said house is beautifully located in West 43d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., containing all the modern improvements, and in perfect order. Apply to T. J. G. CLARK, No. 83 West 22d-st.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURG—TWO MODern-built 3-story brick houses, with basement and sub-cellars, water, gas-fixtures, ranges, &c., is complete order. Property situated next to corner South 5th and 8th sts. Location unexceptionable and terms easy to a good tenant. Inquire of J. V. MESEROLE, Basement Williamsburg City Bank.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE.—FOUR of that beautiful row of new frame dwellings on Canton-st., between Fulton and DeKalb avs.; built in the best manner and only a few steps from the cars. Price $3,450. Terms very easy. Apply to THOS. W. LOWE, on the premises, or WM. B. NICHOLS, No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET, BEtween Lexington and 4th avs., (Murray Hill,) three first-class, four-story, stone-front and high-stoop houses, replete with every improvement in all respects. Good houses. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises, of ARNOLD & MOWBRAYS.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD, Conn., the late residence of John H. Webb, deceased, known as No. 13 Morgan-st. A large and comfortable dwelling-house, together with the adjoining grounds, 230 feet front and about 150 feet deep. Address FRANCIS B. HALL, No. 13 Morgan-st., Hartford, Conn.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY high stoop house, No. 74 East 14th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., containing the modern improvements, gas fixtures, oil-cloths, heaters, &c. Possession given immediately. For particulars inquire of E. N. BLOOM, No. 76 East 40th-st., or No. 337 3d-av.

CENTRAL-PARK LOTS FOR SALE—IN 85th, 86th and 90th sts., near 8th-av. The above described lots can be purchased at low prices and on very easy terms; will make a very desirable investment. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 387 9th-av.

CARPENTER AND BOX-MAKING SHOP FOR SALE—Down town, in an an excellent location, long and well established. A good lease of the building at a low rent. Apply to T. GAFFNEY, No. 19 Centre-st.

TENTH WARD PROPERTY.—NEAR CANAL-STREET.—For sale, cheap, the very desirable lot, with brick and frame buildings thereon, No. 17 Orchard-st., 75 feet from Canal-st., size of lot 22x79; rents for $480. Apply to EDWARD A. FRASER, No. 303 Broome-st., near Forsyth.

FOR SALE—NO. 20 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH-ST., the Dorchester stone-front house, now finished complete in the best manner; four stories high, basement and under-cellar, with all the modern improvements. Inquire of J. B. CORLIES, No. 22.

DAIRY FARM, SITUATE IN WESTCHESter, 136 acres, good buildings, plenty of fruit of all kinds, with all the stock, crops, farming implements, &c., will be sold low, on accommodating terms. Apply at No. 158 West 13th-st., in the evening.

TO LET—TO A SMALL RESPECTABE FAMILY, second floor of a nice house near West 22d st., having range, gas, and chandeliers, bath, water closet, a place to wash in and other privileges. Rent reasonable. Good references required. Apply at No. 195 10th-av., first floor.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE TWO-STORY AND attic brick house, No. 3 Beach-st., containing Croton water, gas and gas fixtures. Possession immediately. For further particulars, apply to R. H. CUDLIPP, No. 121 Nassau-st.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, A FIRST-CLASS NEW three-story, high-stoop, brown-stone front house, all modern improvements, No. 118 West 39th-st., near 7th av., 20.8 front, at the low price of $8,000. Inquire as above. $5,000 can remain.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 140 ACRES, IN DUTCHess County, five miles from Dover Plains Dépôt; plenty of choice fruit; good buildings, fences, soil, &c. Apply to OGDEN SEELYE, No. 278 4th-av., or ELIAS HAIGHT, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR LET—A THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop house in 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., with modern improvements, gas-fixtures, oil-cloths, &c. Terms easy. Inquire of E. N. BLOOM, No. 76 East 40th-st., and No. 347 3d-av.

GOLD MINE FOR SALE—IN NORTH CAROLIna, now being worked in a small way to great profit; or a part of the property will be sold to a party who will furnish capital to extend the works. Apply to WM. A. ALLEN, No. 44 Hudson-st.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States; Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

AN EXCELLENT FARM OF 107 ACRES for sale in Orange County, in a thickly settled farming section, 3½ miles from dépôt. Good buildings, fruit, fences, soil, &c. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF HOUSE NO. 163 West 38th-st.; has gas, range, hot and cold water, chandeliers, &c. Will be let very reasonable to a good tenant. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 387 9th-av.

TO LET—BACK PARLOR, TEA-ROOM, BED AND bath room, with water-closet, all on first floor, at $8 per week, at No. 80 Franklin-st., until May.
J. WOODWARD.

TO LET—STEAM POWER AT THE LOWEST rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts.; engines one thousand-horse power. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 15 Horatio st., having all the modern conveniences; $3,500 can remain on mortgage. Inquire on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

ESTABLISHED 1838.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 190 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York.
Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the Times Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-Houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

BEAUMONT STEAM GAUGES—PERFECTLY reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices.
C. W. COPELAND,
No. 66 Broadway.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, handsome shape, durable; much superior to any hand-made, and lower price. Dépôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

NEW COPPER LIGHTNING ROD—DAVIS Patent—One entire piece from top to bottom, without joint or coupling. Agents wanted. Lyon Manufacturing Co., Proprietors, No. 485 Broadway.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON.—300 PACKS, ASsorted numbers, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. ALEX. A. THOMSON, 325 Water-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS & SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF [illegible].—As this is an offer that is seldom presented to the men of means, none need apply but those having the required amount, and can give the best of City reference. The business is perfectly safe and permanent, and extremely lucrative, paying at least 200 per cent. Apply in person or by letter, giving full name, D. R., Yonkers Post-Office.

FINANCIAL.

THE BALTIC MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
New-York, Nov. 18, 1858.
Notice is hereby given that the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Baltic Marine Insurance Company are now open at No. 42 Pine-st.
Commissioners for receiving subscriptions.
JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN.
EBEN B. CROCKER, of the firm of CROCKER & WARREN.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, of the firm of SMYTHE, RYER & COOPER.
L. GARCIA, of the firm of PETER HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & Co.
LLOYD ASPINWALL, of the firm of HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

AUGUSTE BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
COLLECTIONS IN CALIFORNIA
MADE BY
A. BELMONT,
No. 76 Beaver-st.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck, Read & Drexel, New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
(No. 66 William-st., corner of Cedar,)
New-York, Oct. 14, 1858.
THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the fourth and last installment is called, and made payable on or before Dec. 1, ensuing. By the terms of subscription and the act of incorporation, all scrip stocks on which the installments are not paid in accordance with the call of the Board of Trustees, will be forfeited. This forfeiture will be enforced on the termination of the call for the fourth installment, previous to which the second installment will be received, with interest from Sept. 1, 1857, and the third installment with interest from Sept. 1, 1858. By order of the Board of Trustees. JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 38
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Nov. 9, 1858.—Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per cent., payable on and after the 20th day of November instant, until which day the transfer books are closed.
E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, &c.—The subscribers continue to issue drafts for any amount payable throughout Great Britain and Ireland. They also grant passage certificates to persons desirous of sending for their friends to come from any part of the old country on the most liberal terms.
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

PACIFIC BANK.—NEW-YORK, NOV. 9, 1858.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December. The transfer books will be closed the 20th inst. to the 1st prox. By order of the Board.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

$5,000, $2,500, $2,000.—THREE SUMS TO loan on bond and mortgage on New-York City improved property; or the lesser sums on improved property in Western district of Brooklyn. Rate of interest 7 per cent. Apply to GEO. HUSSEY, No. 50 William-st., basement.

INTEREST ON CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—The Coupons for interest on California State Bonds due Jan. 1, 1859, will be collected or purchased by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the XXIst Ward, at the Clerk's Office of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, 1858, at 12 o'clock M., for building Ward School No. 14, in 27th-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby st.; said buildings to be constructed with fire-proof floors. Separate bids required for the several kinds of work, according to specifications.
The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all proposals if deemed for the public interest to do so.
B. B. ATTERBURY,
JOHN STEPHENSON,
JAMES DENNIS, } Building
JOHN DAVENPORT, } Committee.
E. F. ROGERS,
New-York, Nov. 17, 1858.

NOTICE OF DISTRIBUTION.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the balance of the proceeds of the sale of the real estate of JOHN DEEN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, lately made under the order of the Surrogate of the County of Kings, by JOHN L. DEEN, the Administrator of the goods, &c., of said deceased, will be divided by the said Surrogate among the creditors of the said deceased, in proportion to their respective debts, according to law, at the Surrogate's office in the City of Brooklyn, on the 30th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated Nov. 15, 1858.
JOHN L. DEEN,
Administrator of JOHN DEEN, deceased.
RODMAN B. DAWSON, Surrogate. n18-law6wTu*

OUR CLIENT, MR. JAMES YOUNG, OF Glasgow, having transferred to a Company in the United States the exclusive right to use in the United States his patent for making Oil from Coal, which patent was issued by the Government of the United States on the 23d day of March, 1852, and Mr. Young having guaranteed to such Company that he will sustain and defend said patent against all persons infringing the same,
NOTICE is hereby given to all persons engaged in the business of making Oil from Coal, that legal measures will be immediately adopted against all persons infringing said patent.
BENEDICT & BOARDMAN, Solicitors for said Young.
Dated Nov. 10, 1858. No. 128 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ALL PERSONS holding claims and demands against Charles S. Matthews, of the City of New-York, incurred prior to the 30th day of September, 1857, are hereby required to present a detailed statement of their several demands to the undersigned, on or before the 15th day of December next, when the undersigned will make a final distribution of the assigned estate among those whose claims have been presented as hereby required.—Dated New-York, Nov. 11, 1858. SACKETT L. DURYEE,
Assignee of Charles S. Matthews,
No. 34 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALFRED LARGE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at his office, No. 26 Park-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of February next.—Dated Brooklyn, Aug. 18, 1858.
au19-law6mTh* WILLIAM LOTTIMER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN OOTHOUT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 3 Cliff-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 18, 1858. WM. OOTHOUT, } Ex'rs.
au19-law6mTh* HENRY OOTHOUT, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OTTO THEODORE DUISBERG, late of Point Levi, Canada, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 61 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of October, 1858.
CLARKSON N. POTTER,
014-law6mTh Administrator with the Will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL MURRAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 3 Morris-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 18, 1858.
au19-law6mTh* THOS. BYRNES, Administrator.

MUSICAL BOXES.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE a very large and well-selected assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, expressly manufactured for them, by the best makers of Switzerland.
They have now on hand Boxes from the smallest to the largest size, and playing from 2 to 24 tunes.
Forte-piano,
Mandoline, and
Expressive Musical Boxes.
Also some fine Boxes with
BELLS, DRUMS AND CASTAGNETTES.
PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers of Watches and Musical Boxes,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs,
New-York.
Musical Boxes repaired.

PROFESSIONAL.

CANCERS REMOVED AND PERMANENTLY cured, without the use of the knife, by Dr. E. WHITNEY, No. 109 West 29th st., New-York.
The remedy is purely vegetable, and excels all others. First, in the rapidity of its operation. Second, in the slight pain and inflammation produced. Third, in the completeness of its cure. Cancers, if cured at all, must be cured quickly. The time occupied in destroying the schirrous mass by this remedy varies from ten to forty-five minutes. After its removal the healing process is perfected, and a radical cure obtained in from two to six weeks. It produces little or no pain, causes no nervous or constitutional derangement, but, in fact, relieves pain, and is the only safe and perfect remedy known. Wens, tumors, moles and birth-marks are also removed in a few minutes.

SHIPPING.

FOR THE SOUTH.

CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
First-class Cabin Passage, $15.
Deck Cabin Passage, $[illegible].
THROUGH IN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS OR LESS.
SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.
Freight on measurement goods, 10 cents per foot.
Butter, Cheese and Lard, ½ cent per pound.
Bacon and Hams, [illegible] per cask.
The Steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places may be had as follows:

Montgomery, Ala.	$25	Columbia, S. C.	$[illegible]
Atlanta, Ga.	23	Jacksonville, Fla.	21
Augusta, Ga.	20	Pilatka, Fla.	26

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, succeeds on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24.

SPEED—COMFORT—ECONOMY.
FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. I. CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 20, at 3 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $30; Mobile, $25; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $25; Macon, Ga., $21; Savannah, $15. N. B.—Persons wishing through tickets must apply one hour before departure of steamer. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 17 Broadway. The ALABAMA, Capt. Geo. R. SCHENCK, will succeed, and sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 24.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.......$130
Second Cabin Passage.......75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.......$112
Second Cabin Passage.......60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 3.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Nov. 10.
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Nov. 17.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 24.
NIAGARA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 1.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Dec. 8.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 15.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Dec. 22.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 29.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.—The next departure from New-York will be the steamship CIRCASSIAN, Captain GEORGE WM. JACKSON, on FRIDAY, 19th instant, touching at St. Johns, N. F., to receive the royal mails. Prices of passage: First class, $90; Second, $60; Third, $30, including free tickets to all the principal cities on railway routes in Great Britain. Third class must provide plate, knife, fork, &c., and bedding. Passage to St. Johns: First class, $35; Second, $25. For freight or passage, inquire of the American Express Company, No. 61 Hudson, No. 64 Broadway, and at their other advertised offices in the interior. Passage in the third class can be secured at any of the above offices to bring persons out from any of the principal cities on the lines of railway in Great Britain for $35, or from Galway for $30.
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.
New-York, Nov. 13, 1858.

CLIPPER OF THURSDAY, NOV. 25.—ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—Extreme clipper ship STAR LIGHT, Captain LEVI HOWES. This well-known clipper is now taking balance of her cargo at Pier No. 21 East River, (Fulton Ferry,) and will have prompt dispatch. She has made three successful passages to San Francisco, and accomplished the run in 111 days. She is thoroughly ventilated and insures at the lowest rates. Shippers are invited to examine this beautiful ship. Engagements at favorable rates may be made, on application to
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No. 46 Pine, corner of William-st.
Agents at San Francisco, Messrs. D. L. ROSS & CO.
Sight Exchange on San Francisco for sale.
Collections made in California and Oregon.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 11, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Jan. 8, 1859.

GREAT UNITED STATES MAIL SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP LINES.—FOR HAVANA AND KEY WEST, FLA., VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—The splendid and favorite steamship ISABEL, Captain WM. ROLLINS, will leave Charleston for Key West and Havana on the 4th and 19th of each month. The Charleston steamships will leave this port for Charleston every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River, connecting with the ISABEL for the above ports. Through tickets may be had on application to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARISH, will leave on SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern Mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state rooms, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, 25 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE AMERICAN ATLANTIC Screw Steamship Co.'s new and first-class steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. Cabin passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta and Columbus, $23; Macon, $21. Freight, 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60. FROM NEW-YORK.
GLASGOW, Thompson, Wednesday, Nov. 24, at 12, noon.
EDINBURG, Cumming, Wednesday, Dec. 22, at 12, noon.
Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON.—THE STEAMSHIP KEYSTONE STATE, having superior state-rooms, will sail from Philadelphia for Charleston on SATURDAY, Nov. 20, at 10 o'clock A. M. The steamship STATE OF GEORGIA will sail as above for Savannah on SATURDAY, Nov. 27, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A. HERON, Jr., Agent,
No. 339 North Wharves, Philadelphia.

LETTER BAGS FOR THE CIRCASSIAN, to leave for St. Johns, N. F., and Galway, Ireland, on Friday, 19th inst., will be kept open until 1 o'clock of that day, at the offices of the American Express Company, No. 61 Hudson-st. and No. 64 Broadway, and at KENYON'S, No. 163 Pearl-st.

STEAMBOATS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
INDEPENDENT LINE.
FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT, BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.

	Cabin.	Deck.
Fare to Providence	$1 25	$1 00
Fare to Bristol	1 25	1 00
Fare to Newport	1 25	1 00
Fare to Boston	3 00	2 00

A baggage-master accompanies this steamer and trains each way.
The superior sea-going steamer GOVERNOR, Captain B. M. SIMMONS, having been thoroughly overhauled and repaired for the coming Winter, will leave Pier No. 27, North River, foot of Robinson-st., MONDAY, Nov. 15, at 4 o'clock P. M. Regular days from New-York, Mondays and Thursdays; from Providence, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 o'clock P. M.
Freight taken as low as by any other line.
All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of the boat as owners, without a written order from the captain or agent. C. T. STANLEY.

TO NEW-HAVEN, FARE ONE DOLLAR; berths free, by ELM CITY at 3 P. M., from Peck-slip. *To Hartford, by the GRANITE STATE, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4 P. M.*
RICHARD PECK, Agent.
On and after Nov. 8, the CHAMPION will leave on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 11 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—FARE ONLY 50 CENTS. The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, arriving in time to connect with Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads. Freight taken.

FOR NORWALK AND ROCKY NECK, LANDING AT WHITE STONE.—The steamer CATLINE leaves Roosevelt-st., Pier No. 29, E.R., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight taken at low prices.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 338 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

CHILDREN'S BEDSTEADS, WITH SIDES, cottage bedsteads, new styles; cribs, cradles, children's chairs in great variety and new designs; mattresses of all kinds and of the best quality at low prices, at WALKER'S, No. 434 Broadway, 4 doors below Bleecker-st., in the basement.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 2[illegible],)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. A large supply kept constantly on hand. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application as above.

SCHOOL FURNITURE MANUFACTURED and for sale by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York, between Bleecker and Hudson sts. Circulars sent on application.

PERSONAL.

WILLIAMSBURG, NOV. 17, 1858.—Mrs. J. A. WILDE, widow of the late John Wilde, formerly of Bloomfield, N. J.

RAILROADS.

[illegible] WINTER ARRANGEMENT. On and after Monday, Nov. [illegible], [illegible] 26th-st., New-York, as follows:
[illegible] A. M. for White Plains.
[illegible] A. M. Williams Bridge.
[illegible] A. M. Mail Train for Albany.
11.30 A. M. White Plains.
2.30 P. M. Williams Bridge.
[illegible] P. M. Millerton.
4 P. M. Croton Falls.
5 P. M. White Plains.
6.15 P. M. from White and Croton [illegible].
[illegible] P. M. Williams Bridge.
RETURNING WILL LEAVE
5 A. M. from White Plains.
6.40 A. M. Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. Croton Falls.
[illegible] A. M. Millerton.
7.20 A. M. White Plains.
[illegible] A. M. Mail Train for Albany.
10.30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
12.30 P. M. from White Plains.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M. for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail, [illegible] A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, [illegible] P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Oct. [illegible], 1858. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., [illegible] M., and [illegible] P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at [illegible] P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM [illegible] 20, 1858, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; [illegible] and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and [illegible] P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10 A. M., 4 P. M., and [illegible] P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill [illegible] and 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:30 A. M., and [illegible] and 8 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:30 A. M., and [illegible] and 8:15 P. M.; on Sundays at 9:45 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, VIA JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.; [illegible]. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 [illegible]. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant-Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:30, [illegible] and [illegible] A. M.; 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at [illegible], 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in [illegible] minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. H. SMITH, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD LEAVES SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M. for Greenport; Syosset [illegible] 3.30 (on Saturday nights only to Yaphank;) Hempstead [illegible]; Jamaica 6.30 P. M.

MEDICAL.

A CARD.
RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, [illegible] pupil of Ricord, of Paris, (who is the first Venereal Surgeon living,) and of Professors [illegible] and Mott, of this City, continues the practice of his specialty, at No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house east of Broadway, New-York. All complicated disorders of the Sexual System effectually treated, including [illegible] [illegible], &c. Consultations in English, French, [illegible] by letter. Office hours from 9 to 2, and 6 to [illegible] evening.

TRIESEMAR PROTECTED BY ROYAL Letters-Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is a remedy for relaxation, spermatorrhea, and [illegible] the system. TRIESEMAR No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is a great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, and in $27 cases, [illegible]. Sold by H. A. BARROW, No. 187 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of [illegible] amount, Dr. B. will forward the $3 cases of TRIESEMAR and the large sizes, carriage paid, thus having the European preparations. The $3 cases also sent [illegible] free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 P. M., at No. 187 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, [illegible] TON'S, CURLING'S, and the Venereal [illegible] Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. [illegible] some persons afflicted with Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing these diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 52 Mercer-st., corner of [illegible], opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. till 8 P. M., except Sundays, unless by appointment. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, [illegible] [illegible] pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. Sold and mailed, also, by J. W. JUDD, No. 225 Broadway, New-York. It gives the advertised medicines, and should be seen by the married, single and the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.
We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Atlas, &c.*

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to disorders of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON received [illegible] separate consulting rooms from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., [illegible] 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.
Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE [illegible], simultaneously in London and New-York, is [illegible] which clearly explains the nature and mode of [illegible] of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different [illegible]; treats also in full of SPERMATORRHEA, the result of indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Accompanied with a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.* Sold by the Author, as above; also by J. W. JUDD, No. 225 Broadway, and by CHAS. MILLER, No. 426 Broadway, N. Y.

CONSTIPATION (COSTIVENESS) AND Dyspepsia completely cured without medicines, injections or baths, by DAVY'S REVALENTA CRACKERS, an agreeable and nutritious vegetable food, manufactured from "Warton's Original Genuine Revalenta." Their effect in speedily restoring the stomach and bowels to the normal condition surpasses all classes of [illegible] [illegible]. Certificates and references of the most respectable and unanswerable character. Not a particle of a drug or medicine in the composition of these crackers, and their beneficent operation guaranteed as represented, or the purchase money returned. Manufactured and sold only by the subscriber, at his Cracker Bakery, No. [illegible] Forsyth-st. Price 30 cents per pound. Will keep for years in any climate. None genuine but those stamped "Davy's." ISAAC McGAY, No. 219 Forsyth-st., N. Y.

DR. WARD, NO. 486 BROADWAY—[illegible] forms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private disease. Remember all ye who have been [illegible] [illegible], that by consulting Dr. Ward, you may in a few days feel that "Richard is himself again." [illegible] Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend and wonderful [illegible] remedies, price $1; cure guaranteed. Female [illegible] successfully treated; his monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office, No. 486 Broadway, [illegible] Broome-st., second floor, perfectly private, and so arranged that patients never meet. Afflicted, call without delay; no charge for consultation. Attendance till 10 P. M.

$500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered this is the most certain. It makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business. [illegible] are cured in two days. Sold at the drug stores, No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.; also at No. [illegible] Astor House, No. 167 Broadway, No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES [illegible] females exclusively treated by Dr. DUBOIS. Remedies for female derangements, from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing, and exclusive attendance. Medicines sent by mail. Ladies' private circular sent per letter free, except postage. Office No. 98 West 24th-st., New-York.

KING'S CANCER CURE.—THIS NEW AND wonderful discovery is warranted to remove every kind of cancer or wen, root and branch, in four days, without injury to the surrounding flesh. No knife used, and no pain need be felt. Send by mail to any address for $1, by the proprietor only.
WILSON G. KING, Troy, N. Y.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise on venereal, gleet, stricture, weakness, &c., &c. Office No. [illegible] [illegible] east of Broadway. Hours [illegible] to 2, and [illegible] till 9 o'clock. Consultation by letter.

DR. HUNTER—NO. 3 DIVISION-ST. PERFORMS THE GREATEST CURES EVER MADE.
THE ONLY SECURITY AGAINST HUMBUGS AND THE EFFECTS OF DISEASES
IS TO APPLY TO HIS OLD
DISPENSARY, NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., NEW-YORK.
ESTABLISHED IN 1834.
Dr. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., offers to the public the only reliable remedy known in the wide world for the permanent cure and removal of every particle of the venereal and poisonous virus of the venereal disease, which is the genuine Hunter's Red Drop, made from the original recipe, in the possession of Dr. HUNTER, and not known by any other person living except Dr. HUNTER, at No. 3 Division-st., one door from Bowery, all the assertions of the many poisonous quacks to the contrary notwithstanding. Dr. H. has prepared every vial of this celebrated medicine with his own hands that has ever been offered for sale for the last thirty years, and has never intrusted any living person with the secret; nor was ever quantity whatever offered for sale at any other place in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], a base and wicked counterfeit, got up by some [illegible] [illegible], a base and wicked fraud, for the sake of a dollar, [illegible] principled wretch that, for the sake of a dollar, [illegible] trifle with the lives of his fellow-men.

of the cell [illegible] fertility, is in all due, but in those [illegible] minute fine particles of organic [illegible] for [illegible] organized bodies in which another process of [illegible] is constantly life in a way that all the power of chemical analyses cannot imitate—the wonderful process of adaptation which is perfectly inserts its effects and hidden in its causes—so that while an ounce of phosphate of lime (for instance) is an excellent food for plants, a whole ton of it as rock, which has never been used by organisms, is perfectly useless.

The Professor recommended in preserving fruits, the simmering of the juice of currants and other fruits *without sugar*, and then adding sugar—as thus the *real flavor of the fruit is preserved*. Juice of the Catawba *grape so served keeps its taste*. He recommended the application of the Homœopathic plan in fertilizers—ashes, &c., of tobacco to tobacco plants; the cuttings, &c., of grape vines to the vines, &c.

Mr. DISTURNELL placed on the table a handsome white turnip from Jersey, weighing 9 lbs. 3 ozs. Mr. PARSONS some beautiful artichokes.

The next subjects for Dec. 7, will be, "Root Feed for Stock," "Winter treatment of Manure," "The effect of Winter on clay soils and sandy soils ridged," and "Sorghum and Corn Stalks compared as Winter fodder."

The Burning of the Austria.

The Hamburg *Hansische Blatt* contains an article insinuating that the *Austria* was set on fire by some person smuggled on board for that purpose, as one of the crew, by parties interested in rival lines. This preposterous and absurd supposition is controverted by one of the survivors who writes upon the subject in the Philadelphia *Sunday*,—from whose communication we make the following extract:

"The Editor could not for a moment have seriously entertained any such idea, but it was evidently intended to divert the attention of the public from the real cause of the disaster, the mismanagement, stupidity, and want of discipline in all connected with the ill-fated steamer. What master of a passenger ship would at this present day resort to the old exploded method of fumigating his ship with tar? or, if he did, would allow the dangerous operation to be left entirely in charge of his fourth officer, without extraordinary precautions for avoiding accident? What fatal attack ever was at sea without an officer of some kind at all times on the quarter-deck? Yet it is certain that on board the *Austria* (where men-of-war discipline was observed as far as gold lace and epaulettes went) there was no officer of any grade at the time the fire first broke out, and the man at the wheel left his post to look out for his own safety. The surviving passengers are unhappily so few in number that many circumstances will never be known, but the statements of those few capable of giving an account of the affair agree with exactness. The statement of nine of the officers and crew in the London *Times*, of the 15th October, in regard to the captain of the *Austria*, says: 'The captain, who was in his cabin at the time, came *instantly* up the bridge and gave orders to attend to the pumps.' Again: 'At the command of the captain the men of the fire roll ran below to the pumps and began working them, &c., &c.' Again: 'The captain then seeing the impossibility of overcoming the flames ordered the men to lower the boats.'

'These were eight boats, capable of containing 40 to 50 persons each, in perfect order, ready, and so fastened as to be lowered in the lowest possible time.' Again—'After the captain had given command to lower the boats, *he was seen by us* to jump from the bridge, probably intending to keep the passengers in order. In running aft to the quarter-deck he had traveled through the fire, which now separated the forward from the after part of the ship.' 'The captain breaking through the flames was much injured. *He was seen later by* THE FIRST OFFICER, standing on the quarter-deck, larboard side, apparently stunned by the injury he had received by the fire, and *some passengers say, they saw him jump overboard*,' &c.

This statement was made over a month after the loss of the ship had occurred, but in the statement made by the French captain to his owners, and which is evidently an extract from his log-book, (and which is certified to by L. HAHN, first officer, J. W. HEBNER, second officer, and I. C. BEENER, third officer of the *Austria*, as being the *exact truth*, and made on the 16th of September, four days after the fire, when every thing was fresh in their memory,) says: 'According to the statement of the first mate, when the captain saw all was lost, he instantly threw himself into the sea and found death.' The officers in their statement to the London *Times* also say: 'The second and third officers had the watch, and were on deck when the fire broke out.' It is certain neither of them were left, although there was time enough for them to reach the quarterdeck after the fire broke out, as several passengers lying in their berths had time to reach the deck, and many of the second class and steerage passengers came running aft. The officers also give an account of the extraordinary discipline on board, how the crew were organized into a fire corps, each man knowing his station at the pumps, and exercised to their use. That a regular boat roll existed, that each man knew which boat to attend to in case of need, under command of an officer or subofficer, &c. &c.

'It was generally remarked by passengers experienced in these matters, when the ship went to sea, that all orders were given in a noisy manner by the officers, and were so slowly and clumsily obeyed, that, on inquiring the cause, the reply given by those connected with the ship was, that that the majority of *the crew were working their passage*, and ignorant of the first idea of their duty. Want of discipline is therefore not to be wondered at. That the ship was over-crowded with passengers is certain, and the fact proved by officers, stewards and cooks renting their rooms to passengers at high rates, themselves seeking accommodations below, or in parts of the ship away from where they ought to be at a moment of emergency. If the men were over-exercised at the pumps or boat-stations, it must have been done at midnight, for certainly the passengers never saw it done in the day time.

Again, they say in their statement that the metallic life-boat in which the first officer was saved, reached the water without being smashed, and, after freeing her from water, they reached the *Maurice* at 8 o'clock, where they found already the third officer and some passengers. What did the first officer then do? Go back to the burning ship, and rescue more poor perishing fellow-creatures? No, this great disciplinarian of boat-rolls and fire corps, *ordered the boat cut adrift* (which the writer distinctly overheard, and no opposition on the part of Capt. REHAIN can mitigate this callousness on his part,) satisfied of the safety of his own miserable carcass. This is one of the 'human tools for horrible ends' the '*Hansische Blatt*' speaks of, but not put on board by a rival city. The night was clear, the sea smooth, the burning ship illuminated the ocean for miles around, and that many more might have been saved by that life-boat is proved by the fact of the Norwegian bark rescuing twenty-two from the wreck the next morning; hundreds must have perished during that night.

As the officers, in their statement, 'leave it to every one whether we have done our duty or not,' they have above the opinion of many, and no statements of theirs such as published in the London *Times*, or no ridiculous editorials in the *Hansische Blatt*, can draw the attention of the public on this side the Atlantic from the cause of such fearful destruction of life, which did not arise solely from the fearfully rapid spread of the flames, the impossibility of stopping the engines, and the frantic behavior of the passengers, as the officers would have the public believe, but from the cupidity of owners who failed to adequately provide the means for rescue in *any* emergency, and likewise from the want of discipline on the part of officers and crew, which is (in a seaman's eye) proved by the clumsy system of fumigation resorted to, and by the captain *sleeping* during the fulfillment of this dangerous duty. No other proof is needed to establish this fact.

When steamship owners shall have learned that it is to their interest to make their life-saving apparatus keep pace with the number of passengers transported, and when captains of such steamers shall have the courage to refuse the command of such as are not in such trim, and over whose crew and engineers' department they cannot exercise the most arbitrary control (as in the case of Capt. EDWARD HIGGINS, who to the writer's knowledge has twice refused to do so) then will the public Press be enabled to head their future reports of catastrophies at sea, as having been *unavoidable*.

In concluding this communication, it is but fair to add, that while there are several rival lines which are open to equal, if not still greater censure, and whose success, thus far, is based more on good luck than on good management, there are steamers belonging to the Hamburg line which, in good management, are equal to any afloat; as, for instance, the *Borussia*, Captain TRAUTMANN, in which vessel the friends of the writer made a safe passage to Europe last March, and during which they were exposed to great danger for twenty-four hours, by being hemmed in by fields of ice; but, thanks to Captain TRAUTMANN's presence of mind, and to the splendid discipline in which he keeps his crew, the steamer was finally extricated from her dangerous position. In fact the unqualified praise bestowed on the line by their experience in this steamer, induced many to return by the ill-fated *Austria*.

ONE OF THE SURVIVORS."

HORRIBLE MURDER AT CHICOPEE, MASS.—A murder was committed at Chicopee, Mass., on Friday last, under circumstances of peculiar atrocity. The victim was a little girl, AUGUSTINA LAMAS, 8 years old, of French parentage. The murderer was ALEXANDER DESMARTEAU, 25 years old. The Boston *Herald* says: "DESMARTEAU went to Chicopee on Friday, the 2d inst., from Mittenesque, and sought employment as a burnisher in the Ames factory, where DAME, with whom he was acquainted, works. He also applied to the Dwight Mills. He was intoxicated and "looked as if he had had a hard time of it." After leaving the Dwight Mills, DESMARTEAU went to the residence of Mrs. DAME, the mother of PETER DAME, where he met the wife of PETER, to whom he made familiar advances. Being sharply repulsed, he got into his buggy and drove off to the residence of PETER DAME, Mrs. DAME following on foot. Before Mrs. DAME arrived, he had taken the girl AUGUSTINA, on the pretense that he wanted to go and see her mother, and proceeded to the Cabot Bridge. He was seen by several people, but no one seems to have thought anything strange of it except Mrs. PETER DAME, who was at once alarmed at the loss, but had no other fear than that the girl had been abducted for the benefit of the mother. All this occurred between past 6 and 7 o'clock. At about 7 DESMARTEAU was again at the house of Mrs. DAME the elder, where he met Mrs. PETER DAME, now in search of the child. He declared he knew nothing about the matter, and exhibited not the least concern, but proceeded to wash his hands and sit down at the table. Mrs. DAME, however, had sent for Officer CLAPP, and DESMARTEAU was at once arrested for kidnapping; and on Saturday, the 6th, Judge WHITEMARSH, of the Police Court, bound him over for trial. Word, however, was received from Mr. LAMAS in New-York—who had been informed of the abduction of his daughter—that neither father nor mother knew of the affair, and their suspicions arose that foul play had been committed. A search was made for the young girl, and on Sunday last, while some men were preparing to drag the river, her body was discovered floating down the stream. It is supposed that DESMARTEAU took the child down to the river bank, where, under the village, he outraged her person, and completed the crime by outright murder.

[illegible]

[illegible]

A "SPIRITUAL" DOCTOR IN TROUBLE.—The town of Franklin, N. H., has been considerably agitated for some days past, in consequence of the doings of a transcendental or spiritual physician, calling himself Dr. L. D. PARR. It appears that Dr. PARR entered the town several weeks since, announcing himself as being peculiarly gifted in curing all diseases, and made the acquaintance of the family of Mr. HAZEN KIMBALL, who has two grown-up daughters, named FANNY and SUSAN. Towards these young ladies, the Doctor immediately directed his attentions, and in the course of the week had so far developed them as spiritual mediums that they could each tip tables, and perform other wonderful feats. As their development progressed, the young ladies found themselves subject to mesmeric influences exerted by the Doctor, which so affected them that they both fell sick, when the Doctor became so attentive and solicitous about their health that he visited them in their chambers at night, and was finally discovered in bed with FANNY. This scandal was soon noised abroad, and the Doctor had to flee the town to escape a coat of tar and feathers. He was pursued, however, and arrested at Lebanon, on a complaint of adultery. The principal witness for the prosecution was a farm-servant in the employ of Mr. KIMBALL.—*Boston Herald.*

[Advertisement.]

THANKSGIVING DAY AT BARNUM'S.—Great place for the little folks, that Barnum's! Glorious entertainments there in the Lecture-Room, to-day, nearly every hour during the morning, afternoon and evening. No extra charge to witness the Giant, towering seven feet into the air; the Dwarf Lady, small enough to hide in your hat; the elegant Aquaria, Happy Family, and all the other curiosities.

[Advertisement.]

"THE GLASS OF FASHION AND THE MOULD OF FORM."—The coat may be faultless, the vest a model of skill, the pantaloons exquisite, and the boots fit like a glove, but, unless their glory is crowned by one of KNOX's magnificent hats, which can be obtained at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, the man is absolutely nothing.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 363 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS-FIXTURES.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 570 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

LOOK AT THE PRICES.—CROSSLEY'S Medallion Carpets, $1 50; Royal English Velvets, $1 12 and $1 25; Brussels, 75c., 80c. and 90c. per yard; all Wool Ingrains 48c. and 50c.; Oil-Cloths, 31c., 40c. and 50c.
BIRKIN AYRMOUR, No. 59 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Indigestion produces emaciation, debility, supineness and premature decay. As this remedy will cure indigestion in all its varieties, illness from such a cause is inexcusable. 80 Maiden-lane.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 17.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '78	101¾	100 Har. R. R. Pref. b60	30
1,000 Tenn. 6s, '92	84½	100 do.	30
9,000 Virginia 6s	90	50 Reading Railroad	51⅛
500 do.	97	100 do.	51⅜
1,000 N. C. St. 6s	38½	100 do.	s60 51
1,000 Mo. State 6s	89½	500 do.	s30 51⅛
14,000 do.	90	200 do.	s10 51⅜
2,000 Cal. St. 7s, new bs	92⅛	100 do.	s5 51⅜
6,000 E. R. 2d mtg. bs	84½	200 do.	51⅜
1,000 Erie R. R. 7d bs	69	500 do.	s30 51⅜
1,000 Ru R RR 2d mt	72	1400 do.	52
2,000 Harlem RR 1st mt	88	150 Ill. Cen. R. R.	b30 80
1,000 do.	87⅜	243 do.	79⅞
2,000 Har. 2d mt bds	83⅜	400 Mich. C. R.	s30 51⅞
17,000 do.	83	50 do.	54
1,000 Mi. C & Ver bs 60	97	125 do.	53⅜
4,000 Ill Cen R R bs s60	93¼	50 do.	b60 54
11,000 do.	93⅜	50 M. So. & N. I. R. R.	22⅞
1,000 Ill. Freel'd Rs	92	200 do.	22⅞
1,000 C. & R. I. Bs	95⅛	100 M. S. & N. I. g. s. b30	51⅜
500 Mich. S. 2d M. B.	61⅞	450 do.	51⅜
1,000 do.	62⅞	100 do.	s30 51⅜
25 Am. Ex. Bank	109	50 Panama Railroad	120
55 Metropolitan Bank	109⅞	100 do.	s60 120
15 Del. & Hud. Cl. Co.	97⅛	10 do.	120⅛
70 Am. Coal Co.	29	100 Gal. & Chi. R R	72⅞
100 Cum. Preferred	22⅞	175 do.	72⅞
100 do.	b60 22⅞	100 do.	s30 72⅞
100 Pacific Mail S. Co.	105	150 do.	s30 72⅞
200 do.	b30 105	100 do.	72⅞
50 do.	s30 104⅞	50 do.	97
50 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s10 82⅛	100 do.	b30 72⅞
200 do.	82⅛	300 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	32⅞
100 do.	b60 82⅛	400 do.	s10 32⅞
1400 do.	82⅞	100 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	82⅞
200 do.	s30 82⅛	100 do.	s10 82⅞
200 do.	83⅛	100 do.	s30 82⅞
200 do.	s10 82⅞	150 do.	s30 82⅞
35 do.	83⅛	400 do.	s10 82⅞
44 Erie Railroad	16⅞	150 do.	82⅞
50 do.	16⅞	50 do.	s30 82⅞
50 do.	b30 16⅞	400 do.	82⅞
5 Hud. River R. R.	33	100 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	12⅞
325 do.	33⅛	50 Nor. & Wor. R. R.	33
100 do.	s30 33⅛	100 Del. L. & W. R. R.	49
100 Harlem Railroad	13	50 Stonington R. R.	87
50 do.	b60 13	100 Albert F. S. Co.	65⅞
100 do.	12⅞		

SECOND BOARD.

$12,000 Missouri 6s, '86	90	400 Erie R. R.	16⅞
24,000 do.	b30 90	50 Hudson Riv. R.	32⅞
1,000 Cal. St. 7s, new bs	92⅞	75 Harlem R. R.	13⅞
4,000 Erie R. 2d m. bds	84½	700 Reading R. R.	52⅞
2,000 LaC. & Mil. l. g. b.	27⅞	100 do.	52
1,000 Mich. S. 2d m. bs	62⅞	100 do.	s60 51⅞
100 Chi. & R. I. R.	b60 82⅞	50 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	22⅞
100 do.	82⅞	100 do.	22⅞
110 N. Y. Cent. R. R.	82⅞	100 M. S. & N. I. G. Stk.	s10 51⅞
100 do.	s10 83⅛	100 do.	s30 51⅞
100 do.	s30 83	50 do.	51⅞
100 do.	s10 83⅛	400 do.	s60 51⅞
375 do.	83⅛	50 do.	52
200 do.	b60 83⅛	50 do.	s30 51⅞
200 do.	s30 83⅛	22 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	95
200 do.	s10 83⅛	50 Gal. & Ch. R. R.	s10 72⅞
200 do.	s30 83⅛	100 do.	72⅞
200 do.	s30 83⅛	200 do.	b60 72⅞
100 do.	s30 83⅛	7 Pacific M. S. Co.	104⅞
50 do.	b10 83⅛	50 do.	s30 104⅞
100 do.	b30 83⅛	50 Cumberl'd Pref.	b60 20

SECOND BOARD FOR SECURITIES.

$2,000 Missouri 6s	91⅞	12 Metropolitan Bank	109⅞
3,000 North W. R. bs	40	10 Park Bank	108
1,000 Ill. C. & M. R. 7s	97⅞	60 LaC. & Mil.	27⅞
5,000 M. & Hector R. 2d	82⅞	440 acres Wis. School l'ds	4⅞
2,000 Milwaukee C. 7s	45	Dana Co., ⅜ acre	41⅞c.
3,000 Wis. Cen. R. 8s	5	30 Amer. Exp. Co.	91
900 Sun. Mot. L'ds	99	29 Knick. Stage Co.	41
2,000 Chi. & R. I. 7s	86	30 Union India R. Co.	30
7,000 Mobile & O. R.	25	2 Am. Guano Co. p. s.	99⅞
14,000 Dub. & Pac. R. 7s	19	30 Chatham Bank	77⅞
2,400 Syr. & B. R. 7s	5	15 Merchants' Bank	112
3,000 Col., P. & In. R. 7s	30	5 Bank of Comm'ce	99⅞
2,000 Sacramento C. 10s	20	20 Arctic F. Ins. Co.	103⅞
6,000 Cleve. & P. R. 7s	23	10 Irving F. Ins. Co.	103⅞
2,000 Sun M. L. Sp. '63	95⅞	10 Goodhue F. Ins. Co.	98⅞

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17—P. M.

The upward turn in the Stock Market gains strength. The dealings to-day show a more decided purpose in the direction of the *Bull* account. The outside orders continue to improve, while the inside speculation is more equally divided than on Saturday and Monday last, when the preponderance of the *Bear* accounts was so very marked as to induce a good many buyers to hold off against their own convictions, in regard to the prospects ahead. The Philadelphians have the advantage in Reading, and are getting an advance of 2@2½ ⅌ cent. on Monday's purchases. The Albanians, who are credited by some of our cotemporaries as heavy buyers of Central, seem to have selected their time judiciously, whether acting wholly on the local knowledge of what the line is actually doing, or in part upon the conviction of heavy over-sales, at relatively low figures in this market. They had more help, to-day, from City buyers. The stock advanced rapidly from 82½ to 83½, leaving off at 83½ ⅌ cent., after the day's transactions of about 7,000 shares. Hudson River shares rose to 34 ⅌ cent., and Panama to 120½ ⅌ cent. The further recovery in the Western shares is equal to ¾ ⅌ cent.; Galena 72½ ⅌ cent. The correspondent of an evening paper, whose recent straight-forward statement was made the pretext for a Parthian arrow from Ex-President [illegible] to [illegible]

[illegible]

"The Bills of Exchange, therefore, correcting these manifest errors, and taking his own unduly refined estimate for November, would stand as follows:

Net earnings, as stated and estimated by him, for six months to Feb. 1	$411,256
Deduct six months' interest on bonded debt, $4,800,000 in all, less $200,000 bonds cancelled to Nov. 1, for sinking funds, leaving $4,700,000, at 3½ ⅌ cent.	$181,250
Sinking fund payment Nov. 1	30,000—211,250
Leaving applicable to a dividend Feb. 1, nearly 4 ⅌ cent.	$228,006

Mr. TUNNIS has not alluded to one cause, well known in Chicago, of the late very small receipts of the road, viz.: the excessive and unusual rains during October and early in this present month. He has merely endeavored, apparently, to gratify a feeling of personal resentment by placing everything in the worst possible light. An article so intemperate and unreasoning is in itself strong evidence of Mr. TUNNIS's unfitness for the office."

Another afternoon paper, somewhat pertinacious of late in doubting Western results, thus falls into our own recently expressed conclusion as to the real state of the Eastern traffic.

"The publication of the October earnings of the Erie road, and the fact that this and the New-York Central roads show, for November, an improvement, refutes the theory which has been put forth in some quarters so strongly that the falling off in earnings by Western corporations, must at once produce a corresponding result upon the trunk lines nearer home. The earnings of the Baltimore & Ohio for October show a decrease of $207,976, but that is the only decrease thus far of any consequence. The Pennsylvania Central will probably do as well as her Northern competitors.

"Those who have predicted a decrease of large amount in Erie and Central, have not looked quite long enough at the question, and forget, that, in spite of panics, short crops and stagnation of business, there remains a large amount of business for roads, which is as much a certainty as can be. As the East is approached, affairs mend, population grows denser, business is more diversified, and there is for roads, a local traffic, *capable of giving large receipts with certainty*. The trunk lines, running through a series of towns and cities—as is the case with the Baltimore and Ohio, Pennsylvania and New-York Central and Erie roads, having this local traffic—united to the passenger business and merchandise traffic, throws upon them by the net-work of roads from Buffalo, Dunkirk, Pittsburg and Wheeling, cannot be expected to earn less than they have in the past. The absolute necessities of the country secure them their present business, and it is not too hopeful a view to take, when the prediction is hazarded that these trunk lines have seen their worst days, that they will maintain their revenue at the present figures, and show an advance the moment the general business of the country revives."

The Pennsylvania Central returns for October is ahead of last year. The figures are:

1858—Earnings of the Road		$463,604
Canal Department		24,375
Gross business, October		$487,979
1857—Earnings of Road	$396,904	
Canal Department	20,605	$417,509
Increase this season		$70,470

This line has well maintained its business since 1st January last. The comparative figures are for ten months, 1858, $4,399,016, against $4,424,148 in 1857. The expenses are reduced by the sum of $246,828.

The firmness in State Stocks is maintained, and the amounts offered of Tennessees, Virginias, and Missouris, are falling off. Missouris brought 90 this afternoon, and Californias 92½. The Railway mortgages are generally ½@1 ⅌ cent. better, and the common bonds of the Erie Company 3 ⅌ cent. better—the Convertibles of 1871 selling at 40.

We make no change in the rates for money. The supply keeps easy. As borrowers, on demand the Brokers usually pay 4 ⅌ cent., while deposits, when voluntarily left to them, are made at 3@3½ ⅌ cent. The offering of prime mercantile paper, outside of Bank, is moderate. The Exchange market is suspended for the packet to sail on Saturday. To-morrow, being a close holiday, the business goes over to Friday. Some further sums in gold are going South this week. We hear of $500,000. The balances with Philadelphia are in our favor. The Sub-Treasury has disbursed since Monday an excess of its receipts of $236,294. The balance this afternoon stands $7,571,224. The aggregate Bank movement at New-York, Philadelphia, Boston and New-Orleans, is as follows on the return of the week:

	This Week.	Last Week.
Loans	$227,603,104	$227,048,507
Specie	55,261,607	55,410,027
Circulation	24,487,213	24,543,820
Deposits	147,098,099	145,963,402

The death of Mr. ROBERT STRONG, Cashier of the City Bank of New-York, is announced to-day. He was for forty years in the employment of the Bank, during fifteen of which he was Cashier.

The Albany *Argus* of to-day, reports of the Canal receipts:

"The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley, left at tide-water, during the second week of November, in the years 1857 and 1858, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1857	53,380	262,441	61,126	193,463
1858	85,951	162,517	143,302	279,818
Increase.	32,577	Dec. 196,924	Inc. 82,076	Inc. 86,350

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 14th of November, inclusive, during the years 1857 and 1858, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1857	699,560	4,436,895	5,476,668	1,340,550
1858	1,728,636	7,846,020	6,377,369	2,950,407
Increase	1,029,076	3,409,125	900,715	1,728,857

By reducing the Wheat to Flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period of last year, shows an increase of 1,628,991 bbls. of Flour."

The Messrs. TAYLOR BROTHERS quote Land Warrants, to-day, thus:

	Buying.	Selling.
160 acres, per acre	84	87
120 acres, per acre	74	77
80 acres, per acre	64	67
40 acres, per acre	110	115

PITTSBURG BANKS—NOV. 15.

	Circulation.	Specie.	Loans.	Deposits.
Bank Pittsburg	$275,041	$530,262	$1,586,176	$745,736
Exchange Bank	499,070	256,649	1,245,504	454,165
M. and M. Bank	163,747	107,697	822,307	265,941
Citizens' Bank	130,750	96,682	601,602	126,367
Mechanics' Bk	185,740	79,101	631,850	112,268
Iron City Bank	174,075	97,823	548,070	167,373
Allegheny Bank	203,740	161,955	566,417	92,184
Nov. 15	$1,610,172	$1,334,177	$6,105,391	$1,965,034
Nov. 8	1,564,102	1,322,350	6,075,863	1,965,185

ST. LOUIS BANKS, NOV. 13, 1858.

	Circulation.	Exchange.	Specie.
Merchants'	$320,495	$874,361 67	$408,159 03
St. Louis	191,409	281,021 05	105,628 00
Southern	169,045	281,080 57	146,090 52
Mechanics'	521,095	256,805 25	102,846 37
Exchange	136,620	173,548 42	157,489 64
State	434,790	313,819 06	558,621 20
Nov. 13	$1,816,254	$2,279,636 47	$1,581,765 56
Nov. 6	1,561,025	2,156,599 91	1,671,164 50

Both branches of the Baltimore City Council passed a resolution on Monday, recommending the retention of CHAUNCEY BROOKS, Esq., as President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
SEPT. 24, 1858.

Real Estate.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17.

By order of Court in the suit of the Franklin Company Bank vs. CHARLES F. MARCH, Mr. LUDLOW sold yesterday, house and lot south side of Thirty-sixth-street, 20.10 2-12 feet west of Seventh-avenue, 17.10 2-12x98.9 feet. Bought by J. H. BUSHUE for $3,600.

Also, a four-story brown-stone house and lot north side of Twenty-first-street, 60.6 feet west of Fourth-avenue, 14.6x198 feet. Let 74.9 feet. Bought by D. BUTTERFIELD for $11,450.

Also, the two-story frame house and lot No. 350 Water-street, between James and Roosevelt streets, 18.1¼ feet front, 12.1½ feet rear, by 80.3 feet deep. Bought by ALONZO GUTIERREZ for $2,075.

Also, by order of assignee of RICHARD HAZEMAN, three full lots on the north side of Twenty-fifth-street, 175 feet east of First-avenue, together with the improvements thereon, bought by S. DEWS, for $6,000 88. Also, the two lots adjoining, by same, for $3,450.

To-day, by order of Court in the suit of HENRY RUTGERS vs. WM. GALBRAITH et al., Mr. LUDLOW also sold house and lot No. 85 Hester-street, 22x60 feet, bought by Geo. H. PAGE, Esq., for $4,100.

We hear privately of a large number of sales of vacant lots, but are not at liberty to publish the full details. There has not been so much activity in this description of property in twenty-two years.

The Wool Trade.

In New-York, during the past week, a steady inquiry has prevailed for Domestic Wool at improved and rising prices. Reduced stocks have had the effect of materially increasing the confidence of holders, such as have really desirable lots on hand, are obtaining decidedly higher rates, and they do not appear to be eager to sell, unless at the advanced figures which they generally ask. Foreign Wool has also been in good request, and has been more stiffly held. The reported arrangements above our last, claim 400,000 lbs. Australia sold, mainly at about 45c. with some small lots of very choice, delivery at 50c. cash, the latter an extreme price. Cape sold on the spot, with lots of very fine at 50c. cash, with small lots of very choice at 55c. cash. Of Cape California, part coarse sold at 35c.; 200 bales unwashed Africa at 36@37c.; 200 bales unwashed [illegible]

[illegible]

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

From the Baltimore American, Nov. 16.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company was held yesterday. The report of the President and Directors, giving a detail of the operations of the road for the past year, was read, and 15 stockholder directors, to serve for the current year, were elected. The report is clear, comprehensive and, in view of the condition of the country during the past year, which has so seriously affected the revenues of all the great railroad lines, we pronounce satisfactory. The gross earnings of the main stem have been $2,637,425 70, being a decrease of $760,512 16 compared with the preceding year; but maintaining an increase over the fiscal year of 1856 of $146,021 64. The expenses of working the main stem, and of keeping the road and machinery in repair, have amounted to $2,532,199 29, being 68.61 ⅌ cent. upon the gross earnings, an increase, compared with the previous year, of 3.84 ⅌ cent. The decrease in the gross earnings is to be found in the falling off of the way travel, and in the stoppage of the coal-trade, and in the reduced tariff at which the coal transportation has been done. In the through merchandise, flour and stock trade, there has been an increase sufficient to compensate for all deficiencies, except that of the coal-trade. The revenue of the Washington branch for the fiscal year has amounted to $400,223 82, showing an increase of $14,069 86 over the previous year, and the expenses to $236,453 54, being 59½ ⅌ cent., leaving net $163,769 28. This road has paid a dividend of 5 ⅌ cent. on the capital stock during the past year. The revenue of the Northwestern Virginia or Parkersburg branch for the fiscal year, has amounted to $246,604 05, and the working expenses to $253,252 79, or 102 12-100 ⅌ cent. The Company has, therefore, received no compensation for the use of motive and rolling stock with which the road is worked. This result, however, has been caused by large expenditures necessary to complete and put the road in order, and it is expected that the expenditures for the coming year will be materially less and the financial result more encouraging. The Marietta and Cincinnati Road, now improved and operating successfully, with the completion of a branch road from Scott's Landing down to Parkersburg, giving a rail connection only broken by a ferry at the Ohio River, is also expected to throw a large increase of traffic over the Parkersburg branch. The aggregate revenue of the main stem, Washington Branch and Northwestern Virginia Road, amounts to $4,573,912 77, being a decrease from the preceding year of $571,086 24. The floating debt of the Company, which, at the commencement of the year exceeded one million of dollars, has been reduced to $284,653 79, and will be liquidated at an early period. The report concludes with the expression of a decided conviction on the part of the Board that, with proper management, the payment of cash dividends may be resumed in April next.

Weekly Review of the Buffalo Breadstuff Trade.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Nov. 16.

The following is the (official) statement of the amount of Grain in store at the different elevators in this city, Saturday evening, Nov. 13:

Red Winter Wheat, bushels	196,670
White Wheat, bushels	110,049
Chicago Spring, bushels	19,813
Milwaukee Club, bushels	31,744
Stump-tail, bushels	20,000
Corn, bushels	236,048
Oats, bushels	19,176
Barley, bushels	27,720
Rye, bushels	2,010
Total bushels	673,806

FLOUR—There has been an active demand since the date of our last, both for through shipment and the interior, while prices have advanced, and at the close were full 12½c.@25c. better. The stock in store is greatly reduced, having reached a point lower than that touched for some years, while the amount at present coming forward is very light. The figures given below, as well of flour as those relating to wheat, corn, &c., are to the second week in November:

Receipts by lake since the opening	1,401,055
Receipts to same time last year	857,609
Increase	543,446
Shipments by canal since the opening	782,477
Shipments to same time last year	71,654
Increase	710,823

WHEAT—The market on Tuesday opened decidedly dull and heavy, both buyers and holders being firm in the determination to do—nothing. As the week advanced, however, prices became firmer, under the stimulus of a rise in the New-York market, and at the close yesterday the demand, although not active, was fair in consideration of the firmness of holders.

Receipts by lake since the opening	9,976,381
Receipts to same time last year	6,780,854
Increase	3,195,527
Shipments by canal since the opening	7,710,093
Shipments to same time last year	6,461,012
Increase	2,249,081

CORN—At the opening the market was characterized by dullness, while prices were hardly so firm as on Monday, the day previous. In the forenoon of Wednesday prices were firmer, but fell off before the close of the day. Since then the demand has been moderate, and the market is 1c.@2c. lower.

Receipts by Lake since the opening	6,076,807
Receipts to same time last year	5,085,512
Increase	991,296
Shipments by Canal since the opening	3,217,094
Shipments to same time last year	4,500,521
Increase	407,563

OATS—The amount on sale is very light, in consequence of which prices, since our last, have been tending upward, accompanied with a good demand.

Receipts by Lake since the opening	2,205,949
Receipts to same time last year	1,137,524
Increase	1,067,725
Shipments by Canal since the opening	2,019,316
Shipments to same time last year	822,300
Increase	1,196,916

BARLEY—There is no improvement in the demand, and prices are entirely nominal, at 60c.@70c. for good to choice, no sales having been reported since our last.

Receipts by Lake since opening	224,922
Receipts to same time last year	24,178
Increase	200,744

FREIGHTS—Rates by Lake are still at the low figure noted one week since, viz.: 2c. for Corn, and 2c.@2½c. for Wheat from Chicago and Milwaukee to this port. No change has occurred in prices by Canal, although carriers are a little firmer. Corn, 11c.; Wheat, 12c., and Flour, 40c., to New-York. The current rates to Troy and Albany are 2c. on Corn, 10c. on Wheat, and 25c. on Flour.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Nov. 17—6 P. M.

FLOUR firm, demand fair, supply limited, prices upward; sales 1,800 bbls. at $5 25 for superfine Ohio, Indiana and Michigan; $5 50@$5 62